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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

OUR NEW RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston

Importance of the Project—Mineral and Agricultural Wealth of the Territory to be Developed—Views of Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and Hon. J. B. Donley, of Pennsylvania.

From Hon. J. B. Donley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1870.

HON. JOSEPH WALTON, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose for your perusal an interesting letter recently received by me from the Hon. John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia, setting forth in detail the varied features,—agricultural, mineral, geographical and commercial—of that State, in connection with the proposed enterprise of building a railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston. This able exhibit of the resources of a large portion of the country through which the intended road is to pass, furnishes, in addition to those referred to in our late conversation upon the subject, many other considerations for pushing forward the enterprise to complete success. The adoption of the name, "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad," has, in my judgment, given a national character to the enterprise. A railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston, traversing five States, connecting the rich and populous country at the head of the Ohio valley with the fertile fields of the newly developing Southern States, constitutes a grand thoroughfare between the North and the South, and will unquestionably awaken the attention not only of the people who are to be immediately benefited by it, but also that of capitalists elsewhere. The country through which it will pass contains the elements of vast wealth, in minerals of almost every description, and exhaustless in quantity; timber in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and a rich soil adapted to the culture of every variety of agricultural product.

Pittsburgh, the place of commencement, is becoming conspicuous for its wealth, and is really entitled to a much higher rank among the cities of the Union than it now holds. What Pittsburgh is now beginning to need is not additional means of transportation East or West, but a great Southern outlet for the product of her manufactories and new fields from which to obtain her raw material. In view of this, her people should be alive to the importance and necessity of building this road. Great rivals in their own particular industries are springing up in the various sections of the West, and it behooves them to seek a market in the new South for their manufactures. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad will place Pittsburgh nearer to Chareston and the heart of North and South Carolina than are Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and will enable her to successfully compete with the latter city, for the trade and market of Georgia. These States, as well as the whole South, are in want of new and improved machinery and implements of all varieties from a steam engine to a cotton hoe. Pittsburgh can and will become the chief source of supply for all these markets, in the event of the completion of this railroad. Its opening will be the beginning of a new era in her commercial history. How long this may be postponed, will depend much upon the action of her own people. They should therefore wake up to the importance of the measure, and no longer permit themselves to be obnoxious to the charge, whether made justly or not, that they possess little railroad enterprise, but conscious of their pre-eminence and strength, as a manufacturing community, they wait for others to bring transportation facilities to their door. Cincinnati, with her characteristic enterprise and discernment, proposes to secure her share of the southern trade by building a road from that city to Chattanooga, Tennessee, at a cost of not less than $10,000,000, and the whole amount has been already subscribed by her citizens. Well she knows that every dollar thus invested will be returned with tenfold increase into the lap of the "Queen of the West." Let Pittsburgh emulate her example.

But great as will be the advantages flowing to Pittsburgh from this new route of communication with the South, the advantages which must accrue to the Monongahela Valley, and other portions of the country through which the road is to pass, will be even greater. That railroads are indispensable to the development and progress of the country, is too well understood to require any argument. A glance at the full tide of prosperity which attends the rapid progress of the iron horse from the Atlantic shore to the Western slopes of the Sierras, ought to be sufficient to arouse the sleeping energies of our people to determined efforts on behalf of this enterprise. Even with the present meagre facilities for transportation, and the slow development of its resources, it may be mentioned that the shipments of coal from the Monongahela Valley amount annually to 50,000,000 bushels; while its other products in grain, stock, distilled spirits, timber, etc., are correspondingly great.

It may be asked, what will be the result of the completion of this great thoroughfare? New vigor and enterprise will be awakened. The unopened mines of coal, iron, and other minerals, with which the valley abounds, will at once be explored and developed. Manufactories of iron, glass, stoneware, salt, and other staples, will spring up; agriculture will be stimulated by new and accessible markets; commerce and travel will be greatly increased, and the towns which now dot this valley will ring with the hum of varied and busy industry. It is unnecessary to mention that when these results are produced the railroad will reap the rich harvest to which it will be so justly entitled.

By reference to the map it will be perceived that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Fairmount, West Virginia; with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at or near White Sulphur Springs, Va., one of the most popular summer resorts in the country; with the James River and Kanawha Canal at the same point; with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Christiansburg, and with the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Railroad at Saulsbury, N. C., where it will connect with the Charlottesville and South Carolina Railroad, and thereby make direct railroad communication with Columbia, Charleston, Raleigh and Wilmington, as well as with Augusta, Savannah and other important cities. All these lines of railroad will tend to increase the travel and traffic of this route from Pittsburgh to Charleston.

In consideration of the geographical location of Charleston, with its magnificent harbor, and the increasing commerce of that port since the close of the war, destined as it is to become the great metropolis of the South Atlantic seaboard, its importance as one of the termini of the proposed line of railroad cannot be over estimated. And when it is stated that the South, by her industry and trade within the past four years, has grown richer by more than $100,000,000, and that her great want at present is increased facilities of communication with the North, it will be apparent that this route making a short and direct connection between the North and South, must be a successful enterprise, tapping as it would the lines of railroad above alluded to, running in various directions, furnishing the means of interchanging the different productions of so many soils and climates, and at the same time cementing that bond of union between the different States so desired by all patriotic citizens.

I cannot omit, in this connection, to congratulate you upon the energy and skill displayed by you in furthering the interests of this enterprise, and trust that the prospect of its successful completion will have the tendency to arouse the people of Pittsburgh to a sense of their duty in the premises, in order to prevent the trade of the south from falling into the hands of the Eastern cities, which are now making extraordinary exertions to secure such trade by means of steamship and other lines of communication. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. DONLEY.

Views of Senator Johnston, of Virginia.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
February 26, 1870.

HON. J. B. DONLEY:

Sir: I have been unable to answer your letter in regard to the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad sooner. I observe that a resolution has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature, granting the right of way through Virginia, and fixing Covington as one of the points through which it has to pass. Allow me to suggest that it would be more expedient to obtain, if possible, the passage of a law granting the general right of way without fixing any particular points. Western Virginia will be found somewhat difficult to cross with a railroad North and South, as the mountain ranges have a general Eastern and Western direction. Charlotte, in North Carolina, is fast becoming a railroad center of vast importance. From that point your road would not only have connections with Charleston, but with other Southern seaports and cities, especially by an air line railroad now being constructed, with Atlanta, Georgia, which is the center of a large number of Railroads. Going from Pittsburgh to Charlotte, a direct line will pass considerably west of Covington, and through a country full of agricultural and mineral wealth, and abounding in water power.

Your road could not pass through any part of Southwestern Virginia without striking large and valuable beds of iron ore, and in that respect there would be but little difference between the different lines. In regard to other minerals, however, the great bulk and value of them lie west of Covington. Coal is found in the counties of Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Bland, Tazewell, Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott and Lee. Most of this coal is of precisely the same character as that existing in large quantities near Pittsburgh. In the county of Montgomery near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad a coal is found strongly resembling anthracite. It is hard, nearly free from smoke and smell, and lasts well in burning. On the western side of New river is believed to be the largest and most various deposits of minerals to be found anywhere on the continent within an equal area. Besides iron, which I have already said is to be found almost anywhere, the following minerals are found more or less extensively:

BARYTA

Exists in large quantities in various counties, but is only mined where found on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The business is carried on principally in the county of Smyth, and is very profitable. It is free from grit and is ground in common corn mills of the county. Several large mills are devoted exclusively to grinding it. The principal makets for it have been heretofore Baltimore and New York.

ZINC

Has been known to exist for a long time in the county of Wythe and some of the adjacent counties, but was never mined until the termination of the war. Within the last four years mines have been opened, and the ore shipped North. I do not know what success has attended these operations, nor am I accurately informed as to the richness and value of the ore.

LEAD.

For a great many years lead has been mined in very large quantities. On New River, in Wythe county, some idea may be formed of the extent and value of these mines when I inform you that they furnished the principal supply of lead to the Confederacy during the late war. They are now in active operation, yielding annually large profits.

COPPER

Exists very extensively in the counties of Floyd, Grayson and Carroll, particularly in the latter. Numbers of mines were opened there and worked vigorously a short time before the commencement of hostilities, but the parties engaged being mostly without capital and without the necessary knowledge of the business, failed in their enterprise. The mines are not now worked at all for the want of means and the want of competent persons to conduct them, but without doubt the deposits are of immense value. South of these mines and nearly in a direct line to Charlotte, North Carolina, there is a gap in the Blue Ridge through which it is believed a railroad could be constructed with little if any tunnelling.

SALT.

In the counties of Smyth and Washington are situated what are called the Preston & King Salt Works, which have been in operation for nearly a century. The water is found at a depth of about two hundred feet. Twenty-eight gallons of the water make one bushel of salt. It was from this place that the salt used by the Confederate States Government and by the people in the South, during the war, was obtained. Millions of bushels were made without affecting the water in the least, and now these works supply a large part of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Western North Carolina.

GYPSUM.

At the same place where the salt works are located, are inexhaustible deposits of gypsum. From the eastern to the western terminus of the beds, is a distance of about seventeen miles, and there is no reason to believe that its boundaries have been as yet correctly ascertained. It may exist outside of the points I have mentioned, as no search has been made for it elsewhere to my knowledge. At one point it has been explored to the depth of five hundred and eighty-two feet, by persons who were digging for salt water and who left off in solid gypsum. The quality is believed to be superior to the Nova Scotia article, and I propose to have it analyzed with a view of ascertaining its exact richness. Since the war, gypsum owing to the improved system of farming now springing up in the Southern States, is coming into great demand. It is ascertained to be a very valuable fertilizer, its effects being particularly noticeable on clover and the grasses generally, corn and cotton. Its regular use will restore any land with a good subsoil to a fair farming condition. The importance and value of this fertilizer cannot be over estimated, and I believe will be the agent which will restore cheaply and surely the exhausted lands in the Southern States.

LIMESTONE

Is found all over southwest Virginia, and I need make no remark as to its value and uses.

Beginning with the county of Montgomery and going westward, the whole country is well adapted to grass, clover and timothy; also, the meadow grasses—blue grass the pasture grass. The latter comes up spontaneously where the timber is killed, and has never to my knowledge been sown in any case. The pastures do not run out but improve with age. I know meadows that have been mown for thirty consecutive years, a rich clay subsoil generally underlies the surface, causing the land to be easily improved, and to retain the improvement put upon it. Corn, wheat, rye, oats and the root crops all do well. The farming is very badly conducted, as a general rule, and little attention is given it, and but little knowledge exists as to the modes of retaining the fertility of the soil, or restoring it when lost. Peaches and apples do well and are beginning to be extensively cultivated. Grape culture has also been tried on a small scale with some success. I consider the county especially adapted to dairy farming. The fact that the summers are longer and the winters milder than in the Northern States, where dairy farming is so successful, and the pastures do not have to be renewed, makes the county superior to New York for butter and cheese. Since the war starts have been made in the manufacture of cheese in the counties of Smyth and Tazwell, with fair success so far.

Hoping that your enterprise may be successful, and assuring you of my earnest wish to assist you, I am yours, respectfully,

JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

PURIM.

Feast of the Deliverence of the Jews from the Vengeance of Haman.

All readers of the Old Testament know the Book of Esther, wherein it is told how King Ahasuerus, "who reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and seven and twenty provinces," 2,300 years ago, put away his Queen Vashti for disobedience and elevated Esther, a Jewess, to "royal estate" in her place; how Mordecai, her cousin, saved the king's life from assassination; how Haman, the Agagite and first minister to the king, had determined to destroy the Jewish nation and wipe out the name of Israel, and how, by the intercession of Queen Esther and Mordecai he failed, and was himself hanged on the gallows, "fifty cubits high," which he had erected for his enemy, the Queen's cousin. "And the Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and honor. And in every province and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land became Jews, for the fear of the Jews fell upon them." The thirteenth and fourteenth days of the twelfth month, called the month Adar, corresponding with Thursday and Friday of this week, the Jews called Purim, and ordained and took upon them and upon their seed, and upon all such as joined themselves unto them, so as it should not fail, that they would keep these two days according to their writing and according to their appointed time every year. And that these days should be remembered and kept throughout every generation, every family, every province and every city, and that these days of Purim should not fail from among the Jews, nor the memorial of them perish from their seed.

This command and injunction of their forefathers, made 2,300 years ago, the Jews have faithfully kept, and the feast of Purim is not forgotten even by the present generation. This year these festive days recur on Thursday and Friday next, and will be generally observed by all; the most opposite views of religious orthodoxy do not interfere with the celebration. Radicals and conservatives, reformers and orthodox, join heartily in commemorating the deliverance of their people from the vengeance of Haman. "They eat heartily," says a Jewish writer, on this feast, "drink abundantly, exchange gifts, one with the other, and, more especially, send from their superabundant stores presents to the poor and the needy." * * "To these poor ones they feel happy to state: We bring you an offering in accordance with our hearts' best emotions, that you may with us enjoy yourselves; for although your lot has been cast to suffer from adverse fate, still as the word Purim signified lot or chance, may your lot hereafter be to celebrate days, calls in masks on friends, especially among the young people, are customary, and they hope that Superintendent Kennedy will relax his rule which he sternly executed against masked Purim callers two years ago.

AN ALARMING QUESTION.

Does Nitro-Glycerine Get Mixed with the Oil in the Wells?

It is well known that nitro-glycerine is now used in torpedoing oil wells, and lately the question has been agitated, does the nitro-glycerine mix with the oil? and thus render dangerous the latter in the well and in the still. A correspondent of the Oil City *Times*, in discussing this question, says: "It does not seem likely that any of the glycerine remains unexploded in wells where the torpedo is properly shot off, but from various causes torpedoes are sometimes not exploded—by failure of cap—cutting of wire, &c., and are lost in the well. They are then drilled out, all the glycerine remains in the well and mingles with the oil: and unless the oil will cause a chemical change, whereby the glycerine becomes non-explosive at any temperature, it is certainly dangerous to stills, and a couple of quarts, (an amount frequently used,) may become mixed with a large amount of oil and go to a number of refineries. It is a duty the torpedo men owe to the public to have proper experiments made and a certificate from a competent chemist or authority on the subject, and until such examination is made, it would be well for refiners to refuse to buy oil unless from wells in which glycerine has not been used, and for producers to refuse to use glycerine torpedoes, as any torpedo is liable to be left unexploded, (I know of several in my experience, and have refused to use it,) and the oil rendered dangerous.

RAILROAD IRON.

The Exportation from Great Britain to Foreign Countries.

The exports of new rails from Great Britain, according to the published official reports of the Board of Trade, amounted in 1867 to 580,571 tons, in 1868 to 583,488 tons, and in 1869 to 895,848 tons. The exports of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States amounted in 1867 to 165,936 tons, in 1868 to 268,000 tons, and in 1869 to 300,446 tons. The exports of iron rails during 1869 to the principal foreign countries were as follows: To the United States, 300,446 tons, as mentioned above; to Russia, 252,827 tons; and to British India, 98,756 tons. The exports to British America in 1869 amounted only to 23,990 tons, and to Australia 23,311 tons. The increase of exports to certain countries within the last three years has been very remarkable, thus Peru in 1867 took only 168 tons, and in 1869 purchased 21,841 tons. Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia raised their imports of British iron rails from 16 tons in 1867 to 24,738 tons in 1869. Prussia increased her imports from 6,452 tons in 1867, to 23,070 tons in 1869. Russia increased her imports from 124,693 tons in 1867 to 252,827 tons in 1869. The diminution in some other countries is also worthy of remark. Thus British India imported 168,020 tons of English rails in 1867, and only 98,756 tons in 1869.

STEEL.

New Process of Manufacture.

The Allentown *Daily News* states that a number of gentlemen of that place have formed an association for manufacturing steel and iron by what is known as the "Excelsior Process," patented in 1868. They have commenced operations and have already succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The steel made by the puddling process has been rolled into a light wagon tire, three-eighths by seven-eighths, handsomely finished, strong and hard. A large number of chisels and other tools have been made in which any desired temper can be secured; and some of the most experienced mechanics have used and worked this steel, and declare it to be equal to the best cast steel for strength and retension of fine sharp edge under hard use. At the Allentown Rolling Mill they rolled several steel top rails with such perfect success that when the first rail was run out the puddlers and rollers cheered. The lower part of the rail was made of wrought iron and welded so perfectly that by placing a short piece of the rail under the powerful crusher at the mill it broke lengthwise in the iron below the weld. The manufacture of steel under this process, it is claimed, costs but a trifle more than wrought iron.

THE Celestials have reduced economy to an exact but rather absurd science. For instance, they propose to make their coal mines last forever, and this is the way they go about it. They grind it to powder, and mix it with clay. If it still persists in burning to ashes, they moisten it thoroughly with water. If combustion continues, as a last resort, the mixture is reduced again to powder, the particles of coal carefully sifted out, and the clay burned alone. A little of the first mixture, diluted with a second batch of clay, and "well triturated," according to Hahnemann's principle, raises the carbonaceous principle of the compound to its second potency. It is said to be really astonishing how long a little, prepared in this way, will last. Those American coal dealers who have been trying all sorts of mixtures, may now take courage.

THE London *News* of the first of March has this to say in its editorial columns: "A negro Senator has taken his place in the United States Senate. It is difficult for Englishmen to realize the extent of the revolution in American sentiment which this fact indicates. *The utterly improbable case of a working man being called to his seat in the House of Lords* would not be at all a parallel to that of the negro Senator from Mississippi taking his seat in the United States Senate. The event is purely a victory of American principles over American prejudices."

LIEUT. COMMANDER WM. F. STEWART.

Second Officer in Command of the Ill-Fated "Oneida"—A Few Facts in His Brief but Brilliant Career.

At twenty years of age, when in the Naval Academy, he was placed in command of all the midshipmen; at the opening of the war, when threatened by the enemy, Commodore Blake, the Superintendent, said of him, in a letter: "From what I saw on that occasion I would have more confidence in him in times of difficulty and danger, than any graduate that ever passed through this institution," and in another letter of the 21st of August, 1861, while at this Academy, he says: "If I am ordered into active service, I trust I may be so fortunate as to have midshipman Stewart as one of my Lieutenants, and Captain Rodgers, commandant of midshipmen, has just made the same remark to me." Immediately on receipt of news of his loss, Commodore Blake, in closing a letter of condolence, says: "In the death of this estimable and gallant young officer, all who knew him feel that the country, and the navy in particular, has sustained a great loss."

When burning the rebel vessel at Dumfries, on the Chesapeake Bay, on the night of the 11th of October, 1861, the enemy having by the light of the burning ship, opened their batteries along the shores of the narrow creek on the little launch he commanded, they ordered the boat to "come ashore and save their lives." His gallant reply, amid a shower of balls, was "No—not now—we'll visit you again." In referring to this expedition his commander, A. D. Harrell, of the steamer "Union," writes that "Midshipman Stewart commanded the launch on the occasion of burning the rebel ship on Quantico Creek, under circumstances of great personal hazard, and I am happy to add that his coolness and general bearing on that occasion afford unmistakable evidence of future usefulness wherever his country may choose to call him."

This gallant achievement was also complimented by the Navy Department in a letter of thanks from the Secretary, dated October 12th, 1861; and also by a resolution of thanks introduced by a Senator in Congress.

When going down on the ill-fated "Oneida," Consul Sheperd says, in a letter, "Lieutenant Commander Stewart, from the bridge of the ship, hailed the 'Bombay,' 'Ship ahoy! Stand by! You have cut us down—stand by us. You have cut us two!' but the ship went on. With midshipman Adams, he loaded and fired three guns, which the Captain of the 'Bombay' says he did not hear; (when by stopping, all, or nearly all, might have been saved). When the ship was going down, being on the sick list, he was urged to go into the life boat; his noble reply was, 'No, my duty is here; not in the boat, and gloriously sunk with his ship. Never," adds Consul Sheperd, "was heroism more heroic; never was bravery more brave!"

When urged to resign with his three brothers, at the close of the war, by his parents, his firm reply was: "No, they can resign with honor; I cannot. I was educated by my country. I owe her a debt of service, and I must pay it." And nobly has he paid it with his life.

BREAK DOWN IN PRICES.

Some Figures Showing the Rates Now and Then.

The general remark that prices have fallen conveys but a vague idea of the actual depreciation, even when applied to any particular branch of business. A more definite knowledge of the change may be afforded by referring to the actual sales of leading or representative firms, and comparing their present with their former rates. For instance, a comparison of the present prices of dry goods as sold by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., with those of the previous year at the same season, will afford a very pleasing contrast to the consumers, whatever it might be to merchants having large stocks of goods on hand, imported or purchased at home at gold rates. These goods have generally been reduced to prices anticipating a further decline in gold, and in several instances even were greenbacks to advance to par no further reduction could be made, the merchants having taken it for granted that specie payment would shortly be made, lowered their goods to the specie standard.

But perhaps the representative firm of Tiffany & Co., of New York, may afford a more special criterion, as the articles dealt in by them are composed of the precious metals and stones. Sterling silver goods are always sold at gold rates—the premium of the day, of the hour even—being added to the bill of the purchaser. It may not be generally known that the material increase of the wages of labor since the war has not advanced the price of silver ware, the important improvements in machinery, by which time and labor have been saved, having more than counteracted this advance in wages. Sterling silver forks and spoons, staple articles of trade, and indicators of the prices of other goods, are now sold at $1 75 per ounce in gold, which is less, even, than the price at which they were held in 1861. As sugar with the grocer, these are leading articles in trade—coaxers of custom, we ought to say—and the profit made by their sale is not worth talking about. The silver, before manufacture, is worth about $1 35 per ounce, leaving forty cents for manufacture, interest on money invested, and profit of sale. These figures apply to all solid silver ware, the difference per ounce as between the price of one article and another being made by the greater or lesser amount of labor in their manufacture. The improvements we have made in machinery for the manufacture of silver ware have placed us far in advance of France or England in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

Another leading article illustrative of the decline is the omnipresent watch. The watch which in the spring of 1869 would have cost a hundred dollars can now be bought for eighty-five. Self-winders, then worth a hundred and eighty, now sell for a hundred and fifty. On richer watches, with enamelled and jewelled cases, the reduction in prices has been in this ratio. A gentleman's watch of the celebrated Frodsham make can now be bought for $425; in March of last year it was worth $520. A first-class Tiffany watch, then worth $320, now sells at $265; the second grade at $200, then worth $245.

Gold chains for ladies sold in 1869 for $60, $100 and $120, have been reduced to $50, $85 and $100 respectively. Gentlemen's guard chains, weighing fifty penny-weights and of eighteen carat gold, sold at $116 a year ago, can now be bought for $95.

Of jewelry it is more difficult to convey a clear idea of the importance of the fall, owing to the great variety and unlimited range of prices. Sets of jewelry for every-day wear sold last March at $65 to $100, can now be had for $55 to $85, and so on, the reduction varying as the element of labor in the production of the article lessens or increases. Diamond jewelry are *always* sold for gold. Those precious gems have been steadily increasing in price for many years, owing to the simple fact that the quantity of gold above ground is increasing more rapidly than is the quantity of diamonds. Recent letters received from Amsterdam state that diamonds are dearer and more difficult to obtain than ever; the arrivals of rough diamonds are very small, and are held so high that they are cutting very few there.

A few other quotations and we are done. The opera glass sold a year ago for $17 50 can now be had for three dollars less; ladies' shopping bags worth $10 to $16, for $8 25 to $13 50; dressing cases sold at $25 to $100 for $21 to $85, and the higher goods at proportionate reduction.

Bronzes simply vary with the difference in the price of gold, but as an example of the decrease of price we may say that a handsome mantel set, worth $400 last spring can now be had for $335.

THE stringent divorce article proposed to be incorporated in the Illinois Constitution, absolutely forbidding divorces "except for adultery, or for causes which render the marriage void *ab initio*," was offered by Mr. Browning, late Secretary of the Interior, and a prominent lawyer of Illinois. The section further provides that "in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shall be decreed, to marry again during the lifetime of the husband or wife in whose behalf such decree shall have been rendered." Mr. Browning made a speech, arguing the necessity for a restoration of the old time regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation. Another member of the Convention expressed his approval of the Browning proposition, but went a step further by moving this substitute: "*Divorces shall never be granted for any cause whatever.*"

A STUDENT at Oxford, England, was recently convicted of smashing a lamp and other disorderly conduct, on the testimony of a policeman who swore positively to seeing the young man commit the offense. The accusation was stoutly denied, but to no purpose, and the young man was heavily fined, and departed feeling much annoyed and exceedingly mortified at the whole affair, and entirely, he said, because he was innocent. It soon transpired that the offense was committed by another, who on seeing the trial reported in the papers avowed the act. Now who will believe that the police officer would not have sworn just as positively if the case had been one of robbery, or even murder, instead of the slight offense it was?

GOVERNOR RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, has sent to the Legislature of that State a message recommending the levy of a direct tax upon those corporations of the State (not benevolent or beneficiary) which are not now paying taxes directly to it. The proposed tax will affect the interests of that large class of private corporations which have located in New Jersey on account of the comparative immunity afforded to them from sharing in the burdens of State government. This tax and the railroad tax levied on the main lines from Philadelphia to New York, will produce enough revenue to pay the expenses of the State government, without imposing direct taxation on the people.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks that for all practical purposes the capital of West Virginia might as well be located in New Orleans, La., as in Charleston. It takes four days to reach the capital from Wheeling.

FROM MURDER TO THE RAW HIDE.

Murder Will Out—Another Frightful Atrocity in Paris—Hanging in Georgia—An Imperial Murderer Interviewed—How Yerger Escaped—George Wilkes and Metropolitan Leland.

MURDER WILL OUT.

This has been illustrated by a recent arrest in Massachusetts. Four years ago a wealthy citizen of Prince George county, Md., named William Sayles, was murdered for his money by five negroes, two of whom have been sentenced and hung. At the time of the tragedy it was known that one of the murderers—Munceon Richardson, *alias* Thomas Johnson—had fled to Massachusetts. He remained at large until a few days since, when he was discovered by officers of the State police, at a boarding house in Boston, where he acted in the capacity of servant. The Maryland authorities were duly informed of the arrest of Richardson and an official from that State identified the man and took him back to Maryland for trial on Tuesday last.

A DREADFUL MURDER IN PARIS.

A horrible murder was committed in the Rue Amelot, Paris, a few weeks ago, but it was decidedly French in all its characteristics. A carpenter named Malliot received the following letter:

MY FRIEND—I murdered my wife at three o'clock this morning, after a dispute about our master, M. Humbert. He is responsible for our child. He is the cause of our misfortune. When you receive this letter I shall be dead.

FRAISE.

The note bore the postmark of Montreuil, near Paris. The writer lived on the same floor as Malliot, who at once gave notice to the Commissary of Police, and the door of Fraise's rooms having been forced open, a frightful spectacle presented itself. The woman was lying on the bed, with her head nearly severed from the body, which was mangled in an indescribable manner. The sight was so shocking that a medical man who was sent for fainted away on entering the room. The woman had evidently been murdered in her sleep, and the man must have remained with her body for about four hours after the deed. Jealousy was the cause. No traces of the murderer have been discovered, and it is supposed he has suicided.

THE MURDERER OF VICTOR NOIR.

A *Herald* correspondent at Paris a few weeks ago penetrated the famous prison of La Conciergerie, and interviewed Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the murderer of Victor Noir. The correspondent was graciously received, describes at length the Prince's quarters, and naturally thinks the homicide a justifiable one. The Prince spoke in high praise of the United States, which is comforting. The writer gives the following sketch of the princely murderer's quarters: The room is lighted by two windows, heavily grated; the roof is vaulted, the floor of polished oak, with no carpet. To the left, on entering, is a bed without curtains; the walls are ornamented with a few colored prints of no artistic merit, and some photographs. Above them, on brackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overburdened with clothing. Between the windows is a fire-place. There are a sofa and half a dozen chairs covered with velvet.

On entering I found the Prince sitting near the farthest window conversing with six gentlemen. He rose and advanced to meet me. He cordially shook my hand and said, "Monsieur, I thank you for your sympathy." Turning to a lady dressed in mourning, who was seated on the sofa, he introduced me—it was the Princess. The Prince offered me a chair and the conversation I had interrupted was resumed.

The Prince was dressed in a blue cloth jacket, buttoned to the throat, and voluminous trousers of a lighter color. He wore gloves and spurs, for neither of which could I discover immediate necessity.

In the course of conversation the coming trial was but little referred to, and never with apprehension as to its result. The only one of the party on whose brow could be occasionally detected the slightest anxiety was the Princess. The frank, open bearing of the Prince at once enlisted my sympathy. The manner of his friends impressed me with the idea that he was more sinned against than sinning. This impression was soon changed to certainty.

He spoke to me of having been in America, of New York and Philadelphia, of recent artillery experiments, and he evidently appreciates deeply American sympathy. He spoke in terms of high praise about the rifle which he has received from the United States. I told him that it had been mentioned in the French press, but I was not sure of the report being true. "Yes, it is quite true," replied the Prince; "the rifle was sent from Springfield from one of the first makers in the world."

AN EXECUTION IN GEORGIA.

On Friday, the 11th instant, at Waynesboro, Georgia, a negro named Ben. Godby was hanged for the murder of his employer, Adkin Lewis, a planter of standing and reputation in the State. The execution was a public one. A rude gallows had been erected, around which a large crowd of the curious had assembled to witness the dying agonies of the condemned wretch. Between the hours of eleven and twelve a. m. Godby was led to the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, his deputies, and a guard sufficient to enforce the decree of the law. He ascended the structure to the platform, and without any confession of his crime awaited calmly and stolidly the last moment. A prayer was offered, in which he seemed to join, and all now being ready the fatal rope was adjusted, and in another instant the murderer was ushered into eternity. The criminal would have been respited, as he had been once before, had not Governor Bullock been absent at Washington.

HOW YERGER MADE HIS ESCAPE.

Yerger escaped from the jail at Jackson on Sunday morning last, at day break, by climbing the board fence which surrounds the prison yard. The first two nights after being handed over to the civil authorities, Yerger was confined in one of the iron cages. Since then he has had more comfortable quarters in a room without fastening on either window or door, and giving free access to the yard, by day and night. A little before five Sunday morning he sent the jailor for a cup of coffee to the adjoining market house, and during his absence Yerger availed himself of a convenient empty barrel and a box, and by their aid easily reached the top of the thirteen-foot fence. He took the jailor's revolver with him on his escape.

Yerger made direct for the boarding house of Mrs. Buck, and, abruptly entering the bedroom of Lieutenant Appleton, inquired if that was Colonel Hamilton's room. He was told that the gentleman roomed immediately below. Colonel Hamilton was the former newspaper partner of Yerger, and the same person who was supposed to be implicated in Yerger's escape from military confinement. In the faint light of the morning, Lieutenant Appleton failed to recognize his early visitor. It is generally believed the Sheriff was bribed to permit the escape.

GEORGE WILKES AND METROPOLITAN LELAND.

The caning of Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, on Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, was caused by an attack on Leland in last Saturday's *Spirit*, in which he was dished up to the public as a coward. Wilkes and Leland met near the Brandreth House at two o'clock in the afternoon. Major Leland was walking up and Mr. Wilkes was going down Broadway. The weather was beautiful, and at that hour the street was thronged with a crowd of busy pedestrians and gay.

Major Leland immediately stepped up to Mr. Wilkes, saying, "Why did you make that outrageous attack on me in your paper of Saturday?"

Mr. Wilkes, much surprised, straightened up and squared off, and exclaimed, "Hands off, sir. Don't you touch me," and at the same time grasped his undercoat in such a manner as led Mr. Leland to think he was drawing a pistol.

Major Leland, without further ceremony, raised his cane and struck Wilkes several smart blows on the head and shoulders, exclaiming: "I will show you whether I am a coward." The cane was soon broken into pieces, and as Mr. Wilkes turned to escape punishment or to look for an officer, Leland dealt him several blows on his back with his fists.

The affair created an immense sensation on the street, and the scene was witnessed by a large crowd.

As Mr. Wilkes was making his way out of the crowd as expeditiously as possible, Leland cried out to the throng of spectators: "There goes the chivalrous fighting editor, George Wilkes."

That ended the affair for the present. There was no interference by the police, and up to Tuesday evening no legal proceedings had been instituted by Mr. Wilkes.

BY way of developing the resources of Australia sundry rabbits and English sparrows were years since imported into that colony, with the portentous results that the rabbits multiplied so hugely as to threaten to eat every green thing off the face of the earth, and the sparrows became, by reason of mere multitude, a nuisance. Since then Australia has been rather shy of importing natural history; but in the case of some African ostriches, late of the Zoological Gardens, London, this bashfulness has worn off. Said ostriches are consigned to the keeping of an up country settler, with an eye to the careful cultivation by him of crops of feathers; and so far this novel kind of agriculture is reported as doing well. Twelve young ostriches, also, have been brought forth, and the much-maligned peasant bird is found by actual observation to be guiltless of leaving her eggs to the kindly incubation of the sun, the fact being that she "sets" like other fowl, and is courteously aided therein by her mate.

JUDGE AGNEW has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, that in proceedings under the Landlord and Tenant act of December 14th, 1863, to recover possession of the demised premises, service of notice on December 25th is a legal three months' notice, the last day of the term being the 24th of the following March. The law provides that the landlord shall prove that the term is fully ended, and that three months' previous notice has been given. The Court, therefore, held that the term had not fully ended until March 25th, and that as December 25th must be considered a whole day, service on that day was a day's notice, and that the three months' notice was complete and fully ended. The Court also reaffirmed the rule that when by any act of the Legislature, a given number of days are allowed to do an act, or when an act may be done within a given number of days, the day on which the rule is taken or the decision made is excluded. The decision in the landlord and tenant case, however, depends upon the particular wording of the act of March 24th, 1863.

THE reasons for the opposition to the Dominican treaty, of the failure of which there is no doubt, are set forth by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows: First, a small amount of sincere opposition to the treaty on the question of its merits and demerits; second, considerable opposition because the St. Thomas treaty is considered by some a prior obligation; third, some opposition inspired by the Cuban advocates, who foolishly argue that the acquisition of San Domingo is inimical to their cause; and fourth, a great deal of opposition arising from the indisposition of Senators to recognize the wishes of the Administration on this question, considered as a measure of policy, such action on their part being mainly inspired by a sense of personal disappointment and private grievances regarding the disposition of patronage.

THE rapidly approaching practical enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment is disturbing the equanimity of even the Democrats of Delaware. The Delawarians of that political persuasion residing in the pleasant village of New Castle, feeling no doubt that the eyes of the country were upon them, have formally decided that they will not request a colored man to vote their ticket, but shall a negro ask them for one of their ballots they will not rudely refuse to accommodate him. This is kind and considerate, as well as polite, and commends itself to the anti-Fifteenth Amendment party throughout the land.

THE MOSAIC WAY OF BUTCHERING.

The Levitical Law in Force in Cincinnati—How to Have Wholesome Meat.

A mode of butchering—ancient, unique, supported by a large class, and for which those who sanction it claim great advantage is in vogue in Cincinnati, and in most great cities. Hanging out in front of certain meat-stores is a card on which are Hebrew letters. It announces koschner, which is meat butchered and inspected after the manner prescribed first by Moses, the great Hebrew lawgiver then modified to the present mode nearly two thousand years ago. There is in its preparation no longer religious meaning. It is a sanitary measure, pure and simple—nothing less, and not a whit more. A Hebrew rabbi sets apart a man called a Shochet (or as many as are required) to kill animals. He has this exclusive duty. His is a distinct office or profession. He must undergo an examination, and obtain a certificate of qualifications. This done, he must be supplied with his implements. For slaughtering cattle this is a knife with a blade about eighteen inches long and one and a quarter broad. In shape it resembles a thin-bladed corn-cutter. It is of the purest silver steel. No spot or blemish is permitted to stain its burnished surface. The edge must be sharp, keen, and unbroken by the minutest nick. One of the qualifications of a shochet is the skill to keep his knife in order. Any butcher who wishes to sell koschner meat must employ a shochet to be present at the slaughtering, and to slay, inspect, and seal the meat. He travels a sort of circuit, which includes several slaughter houses. His compensation is per capita and is paid by the butchers.

Let us take a look at this office upon the duties of his office. He steps into a slaughter-house, bearing with him his knife, inclosed in a long wooden box. The victim for slaughter is driven in. If it be a bullock, or a large animal, a running noose is thrown around one hind leg. In this noose a hook is placed, which terminates a rope which swings down from an axle placed high overhead. By means of ropes and pulleys the animal is suspended in the air except the head, which rests on the floor, throat upward. The shochet approaches with drawn knife, with his left hand he lays hold of the animal's throat. With a peculiar sawing sweep, executed too rapidly to be followed by the eye, his right hand lays the animal's neck open nearly to the cervical vertebra. The animal is left to bleed. The mode of the stroke is prescribed even to the number of sweeps of the blade. A stroke is not permitted for the reason that it is believed to prevent the freest flow of the blood, which is the chief object to be attained. The next duty of the shochet is to examine the lungs of the animal. If these are grown together on the sides, or are in any way diseased, the animal is rejected and another one is brought to the shambles. If the lungs stand the test the shochet stands by and sees the bullock dressed, which affords him opportunity for further inspection. If he finds in any part of the animal a blemish, he condemns the carcass. His final duty is to affix a peculiar waxen seal or stamp, bearing a Hebrew device, to several parts of the dressed carcass. He is required not on any account to absent himself during the dressing of the carcass.

Sheep and light animals of the cattle kind are suspended by the heels, and slain in the way above described. The shochet whose duty it is to kill poultry goes to private houses where his services are required. His knife, too, must be evenly sharp, and he must use all the precautions required in the slaughter of cattle. The bird is suspended head downward to facilitate the free flow of blood. The cutting must be according to the formula laid down by ancient custom. Only the throat is cut—the head must not be severed from the body. The officer who does this for a wealthy congregation receives a yearly stipend of twenty-five to seventy-five dollars from each household, according to the amount of duty required of him. Poor families pay five cents, or such small sums as they can afford, for each bird killed for them.

The object of this mode of slaughtering and inspecting is two-fold. The animal must be slain with the greatest comfort to itself consistent with the operation. The health of the consumer is the chief object in view of which this method is practiced. Blood is considered unwholesome. In thoroughness and adequacy no other mode of inspection equals this. It affords a certainty of securing wholesome meat, and gives perfect protection against being imposed upon, in purse or health, by the flesh of diseased animals. During the last visitation of the Asiatic cholera to London, the Hebrew population escaped almost entirely unscathed by the scourge, while all other classes were falling before it like the leaves of an autumn forest. In crowded cities visited by any sort of pestilence, they have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from its ravages. When the cattle plague raged in the western states, only a couple of years ago, they enjoyed immunity from the effects of eating unsound meat. The Hebrew to-day founds his objection to the use of pork on its regarding it as unwholesome. The result is almost a total escape from trichina.

No rule limits any Hebrew to the use of meat slain and inspected as we have described. Some disregard it, and use pork or other meats not so inspected, but the number is small. The greater portion conscientiously adhere to the exclusive use of koschner meat. Many who are not Hebrews use exclusively meat butchered and inspected in the Hebrew manner.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Strikes of Wells.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: One of the finest wells in the region is that struck upon the McClintock farm, one week since, and which is pumping seventy barrels of oil per day. This well is owned by F. W. Andrews and O. D. Harrington, of this city. The Andrews well, upon the Shaw farm, a recent strike, and which was quoted at twenty-five barrels upon the start, is now yielding between fifty and sixty barrels of oil per day. The Van Tassell well at the mouth of Church run is to be torpedoed, in hopes of opening up the old seams and increasing its production. A new well was struck Tuesday upon the Lewis and Bonsell territory, lying adjacent to the Foster farm, upon the Allegheny river. It produced the first twenty-four hours thirty barrels of oil; was put down with four and one-quarter inch casing, and is 740 feet in depth. This well is located upon the hills back from the river, and opens up a comparatively new field for further operations.

The Petroleum Center *Record* of Wednesday says: The Fox well, No. 226, Central Petroleum Company's farm, was down and tubed on Saturday, and testing commenced last night. The well is now pumping fifteen barrels per day and increasing. Will probably be a twenty-five barrel well. Business is getting lively on the Smith farm. Leases are eagerly sought for, and there are several new rigs going up. The old wells on the McBride farm hold about the same, and the hauling of lumber for new rigs has commenced. Wells on the Hulddecoper farm are producing from seven to fifteen barrels per day. A new well is going down. Two new wells are going down at Pithole near the railroad depot; also near the United States Oil Company's tract. Several wells are being drilled at Pithole Center; old wells are going down deeper, and business will be lively this coming season.

HOW THEY TOOK IT.

The Way Senator Revels Affected the Southern Senators.

The *Herald* correspondent, describing the scene when Senator Revels made his speech on Wednesday, says: "Little Garrett Davis was one of the feeble minority who violated good taste by writing during Revels's speech. Garrett was evidently in agony. He didn't enjoy the scene. He tried to shut out what was around him. He did this for awhile, and then, finding it wouldn't work, Garrett looked up, engaged in apparently irreverent conversation with his neighbor, Thayer, and set about giggling in suppressed tones. His colleague, the eloquent McCreery, of "Old Kentuck," who parts his hair in the middle and always appears in a swallow tail coat, elevated his shoe leather on the desk in front of him and surveyed the spectacle with a smile, in which pity and benevolence were sweetly blended. McCreery is evidently more of a philosopher than little Garrett. His look seemed to say, 'Wall, I ra-a-ther guess this is a queerish arrangement for the United States Senate, but it's none of my doing. The funeral is not mine. If they (meaning the radicals) can stand it, I can.' Therefore McCreery's more pleasant method of viewing the event. A great many members of the House were on the Senate floor as listeners, and among them Ben Butler and Mr. Dawes. Two colored gentlemen of clerical aspect were admitted to standing positions, and one lady of dark complexion, who was furnished a seat on the lobby side of the chamber, midway between the Presidential chair and Revels's desk. Altogether, then, the scene was one of rare interest."

PITTSBURGH ARTISTS flourish best away from home, we are grieved to say, but it is gratifying to know that they *are* appreciated where art obtains proper recognition. The New York correspondent of the London *Anglo-American Times* sends the following relative to one of the youngest of our Pittsburgh artists, B. F. Reinhart: "Among the late works of this really fine artist (who has recently returned to this city after a long and successful career abroad) is a charming cabinet picture, entitled 'The Faithful Guardian.' Its design is full of unaffected simplicity, and the story is admirably told. The dog, a perfect bit of character and artistic execution, is represented as keeping a faithful watch over his two little friends and playmates—a pair of truant urchins, who lie sleeping in the grass under the grateful shade of overhanging boughs. The drawing of the fore-shortened figures of the children is masterly, whilst the coloring is rich and in harmonious keeping with the coloring of the subject. Mr. Reinhart has two or three other spirited little pictures under way on his easel. Among which may be mentioned one, replete with action and expressiveness, entitled 'The Young Heels of Old Virginia,' which promises to be an exceedingly fine picture when completed. It is being painted to the order of Mr. Charles Osborne, a prominent gold broker."

THE privilege of maintaining a professional secrecy, so generally conceded to doctors, clergymen and lawyers, has recently been denied to two members of the Belgian press. It seems that two reporters of the Brussels *Etoile* had "beaten" the police officers and detectives so badly in obtaining full information in reference to a mysterious death and robbery that the authorities determined to force the reporters to give full particulars about their sources of information. Of course they refused to indicate these, and were in consequence fined one hundred francs and imprisoned for a fortnight. The *Etoile* naturally protests against this treatment of its representatives.

THE gold decline is having its effect on the New York retail market. A reliable authority gives the following decline in retail prices during the past week, as the result of the collapse in gold from 11½: Staple dress goods from 10 to 15 per cent.; carpets of domestic manufacture, 7½ per cent.; foreign linens, 5 per cent.; American silks and Italian cloths, from 15 to 20 per cent.; shawls, from 10 to 12½ per cent. Coffee has fallen from 45 to 35c per pound. Best white sugar, which sold a month ago at 20c., is now held at 12½c by the barrel. Teas are from 10 to 15c per pound lower. Good brands of flour are offered at $7. Boots and shoes are not affected, as labor is high; and the price of leather is advancing.

CONGRESS seems likely to hold on till July or August. Although considerable labor has been performed, the state of the business will carry the session into the hot months. The Tariff bill, concerning the fate of which there is a difference of opinion, may yet take precedence of the Funding bill in the House. In which ever order they come up these two bills will consume many days, perhaps weeks.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society—State Fair to be Held September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was held in Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday. The following members were present:

President—John C. Morris, Luzerne county.

Vice Presidents—James A. McCrea, M. D., James N. Marks, Philadelphia; W. H. Holstein, Montgomery county; Chalkley Harvey, Delaware county; Tobias Barto, Berks county; William L. Pelper, Lancaster county; Martin Earley, Lebanon county; Jos. Sigman, Northampton county; Daniel G. Driesbach, Luzerne county; George Scott, Columbia county; John A. Small, Dauphin county; J. D. Bowman, Cumberland county; C. M. Duncan, Franklin county; John I. Thompson, Centre county; B. Morris Ellis, Lycoming county; Lucius Rogers, McKean county; J. D. Kirkpatrick, Mercer county; George Rhey, Westmoreland county; Wm. S. Bissell and John Murdoch, Jr., Allegheny county.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Jacob R. Eby, Dauphin county; A. B. Longaker, Lehigh county; B. G. Peters, Dauphin county; Michael C. Trout, Mercer county; Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-President, Harrisburg; A. Boyd Hamilton, ex-President, Harrisburg.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge McConkey, Dauphin county.

Recording Secretary—D. W. Seiler, Dauphin county.

Treasurer—John B. Rutherford, Dauphin county.

Librarian—George Bergner, Dauphin county.

The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September was designated as the time for holding the next fair.

An election for Recording Secretary and Treasurer was held, when D. W. Seiler and John B. Rutherford were unanimously re-elected to fill those offices.

Two propositions were received for the holding of the next fair—one from the Allegheny County Society and the other from Scranton. A committee of nine was appointed by the chair to receive propositions and fix upon the location for holding the next State fair. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Morris, Seiler, McConkey, Small, Rhey, Bissell, Dreisbach, Ellis, Ziegler and Holstein.

The Executive Committee resolved to attend the next election of trustees of the Pennsylvania Farm College.

Considerable discussion ensued in reference to the management of the model farm, participated in by Messrs. Rhey, Bissell, Hamilton, Murdock and Dr. McCrea.

Mr. Hamilton stated a number of interesting facts in regard to the management and facilities afforded at the farm school to scholars, and in regard to the expenditures on account of and income from the farm.

After the transaction of some other business of no general interest the Executive Committee adjourned to meet in September.

MURDER FROM WHISKY.

A Vagabond and Intemperate Husband—An Unfeeling and Cruel Father—He First Assaults His Daughter and Then Causes the Death of His Wife.

Columns would not suffice to record the whisky murders of a single week. A sample now and then is all that can be given. One taken at random points the moral for to-day. It occurred in Philadelphia. In a small house, No. 425 Lynd street, a by way running between Fourth and Fifth streets, above Green, Levi Wilmer, a negro of forty-one years, lived with his wife and children. These latter are six in number, some older and others younger than Anna, the only one who is connected with the affair detailed below. Anna is a lame girl, thirteen years of age. Wednesday afternoon at six o'clock, she and her father were in the kitchen of the house, Mrs. Wilmer being up stairs nursing a child.

At this hour the family were accustomed to take supper, and Mrs. Wilmer, remembering that the table was not yet set, called down to the daughter to prepare the meal. She did so, and then for a moment stepped to the front door and looked into the street. While standing thus, without having afforded any provocation to her unnatural father, and without receiving any intimation of his intention, she was hurled to the ground by a violent kick from behind. Of course the poor thing cried, and her cry reached the ear of her mother.

"Why can't you stop beating that child?" was sharply called down stairs. The mother's voice rose in behalf of the child. Without deigning any reply to this question or remonstrance, the brute, angered at even a word of interference, rushed up the stairway, and at its top encountered his wife. A violent blow on the forehead, given with all the strength of his passion, staggered the woman. She swayed for a moment in the endeavor to retain her feet, and then fell down the stairway. She never rose, in her headlong descent a projecting edge of woodwork met her temple, and death was instantaneous.

American Steel Rail Works.

[From the Buffalo Advertiser.]

Four large steel works for making rails have already been established in this country, and a fifth is nearly completed. John A. Griswold & Co., proprietors of the Bessemer Steel Works, of Troy, N. Y., made about 2,000 tons of steel rails, half of them for the Erie Railroad, prior to the burning of their works in October, 1868. None of these rails have broken, and official certificates testify that they are equal to the best foreign rails. The new works, now nearly completed, will enable the proprietors to produce steel rails at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 tons per year. The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg are now, and have been for some time, producing steel rails at the rate of 12,000 tons annually. They are mostly laid on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the official reports show them to be equal to the best foreign rails. The yearly capacity of the works is 20,000 tons. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company is producing steel rails at the rate of 6,000 to 8,000 tons per year. The mill has only recently started, and is not yet in full operation. Its capacity is from 15,000 to 20,000 tons per year. The steel is of Lake Superior iron, and is of excellent quality. The Freedom Iron and Steel Works at Lewistown, Pa., are producing rails for the Pennsylvania and other roads, at the rate of some 8,000 tons per year. Their annual capacity is 10,000 to 12,000 tons. Their steel is pronounced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after rigid tests, equal to the foreign. The Cambria Iron Company has a Bessemer steel works nearly completed at Johnstown, Pa. Its capacity will be 20,000 tons.

The above statements indicate that we shall be able the coming year to produce annually at least 80,000 tons of good American-made steel rails, a fact full of promise for the future of American railways.

ONE of the chief dangers of ocean navigation at this time of year, is from floating ice fields and ice bergs. The officers of most of the European steamship companies have, in consequence, ordered their captains to take a course more southerly than usual to avoid the danger. This winter the drift from the north is reported to be much heavier than usual, and the North German steamer which arrived recently at Southampton barely succeeded in extricating himself from the immense fields of floating ice. The steamship America, which arrived at New York on the 13th instant, reports passing in latitude 40° 05' north and longitude 44° west, two immense ice bergs, and the Nebraska, which arrived Sunday night last, reported heavy ice in 44° north and longitude 48° west. A propeller could be easily broken in attempting to force a vessel through these fields of drifting ice, and it is not improbable that an accident of this kind has happened to both the City of Boston and the Samaria; but with what other consequences may possibly ever remain a mystery.

MR. BURT, the agent of the British holders of Erie stock, having found the financial water of Gould, Fisk & Co., rather deeper than he ever encountered before, has resigned, and a prominent member of an Anglo-American banking house in New York appointed to succeed him. Messrs. Gould and Fisk claim to be in possession of proofs, furnished by their agent in London, that the members of the so-called Erie Protection Committee are merely agents of a gigantic conspiracy formed by the union of the interests of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central line to crush out the Erie as a competing line. The main object of the English clique, it is alleged, is to secure possession of the fifty millions of stock now owned on the other side, and, after getting it transferred into their own names, dispose of the proxies to the managers of the two above-named antagonistic corporations, both of which have recently secured the passage of laws authorizing them to purchase.

A FORMIDABLE rival to the Tammany Society and the Manhattan Club has sprung up in New York called the Andrew Jackson Club. It numbers about 300 members, who are all shrewd and active politicians, stoutly opposed to the present ring, and who combine the intellectual and muscular elements of the party. Congressman James Brooks, Henry L. Clinton, Leander Buck, the President, Thomas Boese, one of the ablest Democratic politicians, Bicksby, Mc Cahill, Genet and Norton are among the best known members. The Sheriff, "Jimmy" O'Brien, as he is popularly called, is, of course, the leading spirit of the organization. He is represented to be a charitable man, who neither drinks, swears or uses tobacco in any form. He is remarkably reticent and intelligent for a man of so little education. He resembles Brick Pomeroy in his lack of the smaller vices, and controls his rough followers apparently by his personal magnetism, and has gained the respect of the educated Democrats, who appear to think highly of him.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that there is a quiet though energetic movement going on here looking to the organization of influential persons into a party which shall insist upon an amendment to the Constitution, recognizing the Christian religion and Jesus Christ as the source of law and government. It was discovered upon an interchange of views, that there is a division of sentiment among the members of this embryo organization. Some of them only desire the amendment to recognize religious obligation and God as the author and source of law and government. This will probably prevail, and the claim that the Christian religion be recognized will be abandoned. Thus, it is urged, all persons who acknowledge the existence of the Divine Being, of whatever sect or religious denomination, can co-operate to procure the adoption of the new amendment to the Constitution. The new party claims to have in its organization a number of Congressmen, two of the Supreme Judges and other high officials.

TABLES prepared by Bowles Brothers, American bankers in Paris, afford incontestable evidence that the United States debt is the smallest in proportion to the territory which guarantees it, and that relatively to the number of its inhabitants, the United States take the third rank after Belgium, where the proportional part is $28, or 140frs. per head, and Austria, where said part is $38 49, or 195frs. per head. The United States having to support only a proportion of $65, or 325frs. per head, have thus the advantage over France, where the proportional part is $68 30, or 360frs.; Holland, where the proportional part is $107, or 535frs.; and finally, over England, where the proportional part is $134, or 670frs.

ENGLAND'S determined effort to build up a staple culture in her India possessions finds a recent illustration in an order in council announcing a reward of £5,000 for any machine capable of preparing for market, at a cost not exceeding £50 per ton, the fibre of the *rheea*, or China grass. This plant, which is very similar to, if not identical with, what is known in the Southern States as *ramie*, is a species of luxuriant flax, which is capable of manufacture into cloths, both durable and handsome.

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

How the Northern Pacific Railroad Proposes to People its Land Grant.

The St. Paul *Press* announces that ex-Secretary McCulloch, Senator Carl Schurz, and ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, have been selected, and will be invited by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to go to Europe on a mission to organize and stimulate emigration to the line of the road and the settlement of its lands, on a plan more comprehensive and extended than any heretofore devised. The company own every alternate section in a belt forty miles wide, from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, equivalent to a strip of twenty miles wide, in all between thirty and forty million acres of land,—a territory greater in extent than all New England, and capable of sustaining five or six millions of people. They have already arranged with German capitalists for all means necessary to the construction of the road with the largest force they can employ. They propose to offer to every immigrant in Europe abundant employment in building the road for the first year or two after his arrival. Whether they assist him in his passage here is not stated. When he has finished his work for the company he is to have a farm of 40, 80, or 160 acres, with a neat frame dwelling house ready erected thereon, and a lot of reasonable size fenced in, all at the expense of the company. The terms of payment are so long, and on slow interest, that they cannot prove a burden to the poorest. It is expected that the surplus wages received for constructing the road will stock the farm and provide the tools, so that every person employed in the construction of the road may, as soon as it is finished, go to raising the crops, which it will bring to market. The company will manufacture the houses, by the thousand, exactly alike, like the parts of a Springfield rifle or Elgin watch, so that each piece of any one structure will fit into the corresponding piece of any other. They expect, in this manner, to secure an abundant and immediate supply of cheap labor, and to immediately enhance the value of their lands by the rapid settling up of the line of their road.

The present is a peculiarly favorable time for inaugurating such an enterprise, in view of the distressed condition of the laboring class in England and other parts of Northern Europe, and the universal desire of the European working classes to get to America by all means within their reach.

IT is said that Whittemore, the expelled South Carolina Congressman, will be re-elected. He is making speeches and winning the negroes, for whom he says he has sacrificed himself. Whittemore has an inveterate enemy, Jim Pauley. Pauley was a major in the Confederate service. He is a perfect dare-devil, and was three times wounded during the progress of the rebellion. When the war was ended Pauley returned to his plantation, which is in Florence, a place that is well known as the junction of two railroads. Whittemore came to Florence to preach, but always made his sermons assume the character of religious-political harangues. Major Pauley did not like what Whittemore said. One day, when the major and the carpet-bagger met, the major said: "You have two fine daughters who are white. Why don't you marry them to negroes? You sit with negroes and are familiar with them." Whittemore did not make any reply, but ever after that, as he saw Pauley was his enemy, he shunned him. Not long afterward Pauley *shot six negro women* who were in Florence, and who had laughed at the major while he was walking along the street. The major also shot two male negroes whom he had to work for him on his plantation. The major is a wealthy man, and has never been imprisoned for his lawless acts. He is the terror of the district in which Whittemore is again a candidate for Congressional honors.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* writes authoritatively as to the origin of the amazingly popular "Shoo Fly." He says that one night last summer Frank Gerard, a negro minstrel by profession, went to a negro ball, where there were some members of Company G, First Regiment of Colored Infantry, who became exceedingly wrought up by the excitement of the dance, and one of them suddenly cried out,

"Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
For I belong to Company G,"

following the expressions with a hoe-down. It was immediately taken up by other members of the same company, and the words of the chorus,

"I feel, I feel, I feel like a morning star,"

were added and sung with great enjoyment by the whole company.

We are glad that this great historical question is settled.

IN Mrs. Howe's recent sermon in Boston, she discoursed about the significance of the Savior's conduct in "washing the disciples' feet." She thought it had an application to the Christian work of the present day. She told how she had once visited a poor and dirty household, where the children were in the most shocking condition, and now, after leaving the place, she had upbraided herself for not having "taken those children in hand, thoroughly washed and cleansed them, turned out to the moment the thriftless mother, scrubbed the floor, and aired the bed and bedding. "This," said she, "would have been a good form in which to have applied the symbolical washing of the dear Christ." "And," she continued, "I propose to you, ladies, that a band of us should, at proper intervals, go through those miserable dwellings, and, collecting the neglected children, give them and their mothers a realizing sense of how disciples should wash."

IT has been decided on that the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall assemble on the 6th proximo, at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, presided over by Right Rev. Bishop Janes, and it is expected that over one hundred and eighty ministers in connection with this denomination will be present, but no laymen will be permitted to associate in the Convention. The sessions will occupy a week or ten days, and will be of a private nature, though members of the press will be admitted. The chief topics of discussion will be the all-important and soul-concerning subject of the exclusion or retention of the Bible in our public schools, the admissibility of laymen to the Conference, the appointing of stations, and a retrospect of the financial and spiritual state and condition of the Church, closing with thanksgiving to God for His mercies and blessings poured down on the Church during the past year.

THE *Spirit of Missions* makes the following mention of the important service which Mr. Burlingame, the late United States Minister, has rendered in China: "Through his influence an American geologist was employed, who has demonstrated the great extent of the coal mines. Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" were translated into Chinese by Dr. Martin, an American missionary, and adopted as a national text book by his advice. The first grant for a submarine telegraph, connecting the treaty ports from Canton to Tientsing, was made to him, by which the trade of China was increased from $2,000,000 to $300,000,000. He warmly favored the commission which two years ago was despatched to Europe, and the establishment of a university for the cultivation of the sciences of the West, and has been an ardent supporter of the great cause of missions, which has done so much for civilization and for commerce, as well as for Christianity."

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected for the meeting and discussions of the National Congress, on the subject of Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline, to be held in Cincinnati in September. At a meeting of the Executive Committee in New York on Monday, the following were agreed upon as the subjects which shall occupy the consideration of the Congress: 1. "The Relation of Society to Crime and Criminals." 2. "The True System of Prison Discipline." 3. "The Best Treatment of Juveniles." 4. "Comparative View of Existing Prisons in the United States." It was resolved to invite the following classes to participate in the deliberations; Governors of States, members of boards of State or other charities, and wardens of State prisons, penitentiaries and houses of correction; members of prison boards and superintendents and managers of juvenile reformatories; chaplains of prisons and reformatories.

THE French Atlantic Cable is the subject of a special report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. Fernando Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He reports adversely to any discrimination against the French Company. The ground urged for legislative enactments that France denies to the United States or its citizens the right to lay a cable to connect the coast of France, is not tenable, as it is now quite well settled that France will reconsider the exclusive grant made to the Franco-American cable. Besides the probabilities of the ratification of a convention between the two governments, by which neutrality and reciprocity will form the general basis, it is understood that the company itself is in negotiation with the French Government for the relinquishment of the monopoly which their concession guarantees.

THE digging out of the thirty subterranean streets below the most frequented boulevards of Paris has been authorized by the authorities. They are intended for crossings between the two sides of the streets, and some of them are designed to connect streets three thousand feet distant from each other. They will only be fifteen feet in width and height. M. Emile Reine, the architect who first conceived this plan, is to carry it out at his own expense. He has a lease of ninety-nine years gratis of all the ground he needs for his enterprise, and he expects to pay himself by the proceeds from magazines, storehouses, eating houses, barrooms, and other places, which he expects to locate along his subterranean galleries.

THE Macon, Georgia, *Journal*, says that with one exception, there is not a railroad in Georgia that has been in actual operation throughout its whole line for three years past, that has not earned and paid out to its stockholders during that time a dividend, on an average, of 8 per cent. Last year the dividends of all the Georgia roads, with the exception above referred to ranged from 8@10 per cent., and to day their stock is held from $93@120 a share. The Western and Atlanta railroad, extending from Atlanta to Chattanooga, the property of the State, has been paying into the Georgia Treasury monthly, for the past two years up to last October, from $25,000 to $30,000.

THE vote on the Lay Delegate question in the Philadelphia Conference is as follows: North Philadelphia district, for, 1,850; against, 294—majority, 1,556. South Philadelphia district, for, 1,862; against, 348—majority, 1,514. Central Philadelphia district, for, 1,644; against, 366—majority, 1,278. Harrisburg district, for, 1,053; against, 461—majority, 592. Total, for, 6,409; against, 1,469—majority, 4,940. The vote on Lay Delegation was then taken among the members, by calling the roll, resulting as follows: For, 127; against, 17—majority, 110; absent, 32; excused, 1. The total majorities in favor are 4,940.

A LONDON dispatch has lately announced that a contract has been signed for a new Atlantic telegraph between Wales and Rhode Island. The cost of the cable, as stipulated in the contract, is to be £600,000 or $3,000,000 in gold. This is considerably lower in rate than any cable which has thus far been constructed. The length of the new cable is less than any other, and it is to have the great advantage of landing directly on American shores, without halting by the way at a place under foreign jurisdiction, as the cables all do. This will be a very important consideration in case of war, and may at other times secure for it the preference for American business.

THE Supreme Court has rendered a decision which interests the surviving soldiers (and their heirs) who responded to the first call for troops in 1861. Such of them as were honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of enlistment are entitled to a bounty of $100 each.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Lowry—Joint resolution against Sherman's funding bill.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the German Savings bank, Pittsburgh.

Reduction in Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Billingfelt reported the appropriation bill, cutting out all charitable institutions not under the immediate supervision of the State, and reducing others. The reduction on the House bill amounts to over a half million dollars.

The New Railway Bill Passed.

The railroad project was called up, and debated all morning and evening, and passed finally—yeas, 20; nays, 12.

The Fire Department Bill.

Mr. Howard had the House Pittsburgh Fire Department bill passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The South Side Railway.

Mr. Shurlock introduced a bill incorporating the South Side Railway Company. The corporators are J. R. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, Jr., M. S. Quay, Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh by the left bank of the Ohio to Beaver. Mr. Adaire objected to its consideration, and Mr. Humphreys supported the bill. Laid over.

The Pleasant Valley Road.

Mr. Kreps moved a reconsideration of the Pleasant Valley supplement. Mr. Millar, of Allegheny, opposed the motion, declaring that the Allegheny delegation was united in its favor. The motion was disagreed to.

The New Railway Project in House.

In the evening the new railroad bill from the Senate was messaged over. Mr. Strang, Mr. Davis being in the chair, moved its consideration. Agreed to—yeas 55, nays 37. The ayes were:

Adaire,
Ames,
Armstrong,
Beans,
Bowman,
Buffington,
Bunn,
Carlin,
Church
Cloud,
Comly,
Cooper,
Creitz,
Daily,
Darlington,
Davis,
Deininger,
Dill, Union,
Forsyth.
Godshall,
Hall,
Herr,
Hong,
Hursh,
Johnson, Crawf'd;
Josephs,
Leidig,
Long,
Longenecker,
McAteer,
McCreary,
McKinstry,
McMahon,
Marshall,
Maxwell,
Milliken,
Mooney,
Niles,
Porter, of Camb'a;
Porter, of York;
Roberts,
Robison,
Rohrer,
Sedgewick,
Smith,
Snyder,
Steel, Schuylk'l;
Stephens,
Stokes,
Taylor,
Tyler,
Vankirk,
Walton,
Wiley,
Strang.

The members not voting were:

Craig,
Dill, of Adams;
Ellis,
Hill,
Johnson, Phila.;
Meyer,
Thomas.

All others voted no. The discussion lasted late.

Passed to Third Reading.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.—The House passed the Susquehanna and Buffalo Railroad bill to third reading and laid it over.

The Omnibus Railway Bill.

In our Harrisburg dispatches published yesterday, the amendment appropriating $3,500,000, set forth that the Erie Canal was one of the favored corporations. This was a mistake, as it should have been the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company, a new project, which has for its aim the building of a road from the Atlantic and Great Western road to the city of Erie. The following is a synopsis of the bill as it was reported to the Senate:

The first section authorizes the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six millions of dollars bearing five per cent., in lieu of the loan which the Company have hitherto authorized to make. These bonds are to be deposited in the sinking fund in place of the existing debt of like amount that is due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One hundred thousand dollars of these bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company are to be paid every year, beginning with the first day of April, 1875, until April, 1890. On the first of April, 1891, $1,000,000. On the first of April, 1892, $1,000,000. On the first of April, 1893, $1,000,000, and the balance of the entire debt, with interest, on the first of April, 1894. On the delivery of the bonds, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are directed to deliver to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now in the sinking fund to the amount of six millions of dollars, the amount that may be realized from the bonds of the Pennsylvania Company to be employed only in the construction of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway. The main line to be completed and opened for public use within three years from the passage of this act. In other words, the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to be employed in constructing the new road, and the bonds of the latter deposited in place of those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is carefully provided, however, that there shall be no delivery of bonds until a contract for the construction and equipment of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway with responsible parties shall be duly executed and delivered to the Commissioners of the sinking fund. The fulfilment of this contract within the time mentioned within the act is to be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Reading or other responsible railroad companies. There is also a like guaranty for the payment of the three hundred thousand dollars interest on the bonds, as it shall fall due during the construction of the road, and until opened for traffic as required by this act. The companies that join in the guaranty are authorized to mortgage their roads as further security to the Commonwealth for the fulfillment of these conditions.

The second section appropriates $3,500,000 of five per cent. bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now in the Sinking Fund to the following companies:

To the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, $1,600,000. This road is to run from South Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, to Greensboro', Green county, on the State line.

To the Clearfield and Buffalo Company, $1,800,000. This road to run from a point in Clearfield county, on the line of the proposed extention of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to a point of connection with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, in McKean county.

To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, $200,000. This road to connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railway with the city of Erie.

These lines of railway are also to be constructed within three years. The bonds of the companies are to be thrown into the sinking fund of the Commonwealth in the place of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and are to be secured by a second mortgage, the first mortgage to be limited to $18,000 a mile. There shall be no delivery or exchange of the bonds of these companies until a contract for equipment and construction shall be made with responsible parties, and like guarantees by responsible railway companies, as in the case of the exchange of the bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo, and the Pennsylvania Railway Companies.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18, 1870.

Allegheny Charter.

Mr. Graham called up his bill for the reduction of the charter and consolidation of the laws of Allegheny city. Passed.

Law Library.

Mr. Howard introduced a supplement relative to the purchase of a law library in Allegheny county.

General Irwin.

Mr. Purman offered the following:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Irwin having appeared before the Finance Committee in the treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to said committee in such matters as the Senate deems necessary to the performance of legislative duties, the said Wm. W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms authorizing him to produce at the Bar of the Senate, William W. Irwin, there to be held subject to such order as the Senate may make in the premises.

The resolution gave rise to numerous motions for postponement, special orders, etc., and the Republicans being desirous of reaching the new Philadelphia metropolitan police bill on third reading, and believing the Democrats were filibustering to prevent it, called the previous question, and made the resolution the special order for Wednesday evening next.

Police Bill Passed.

Mr. White moved the extension of the hour of adjournment till the police bill was gone through with. Carried.

The police bill then passed the Senate finally—yeas, 16; nays, 15, Lowry voting with the Democrats and Kerr paired off with Brown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Railroad Bill Passed.

The bill from the Senate extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo and Pine Creek Railway; Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, up the Monongahela valley; Clearfield and Buffalo and Erie and Allegheny railways, was considered. Messrs. Strong, Johnson of Crawford, and Craig spoke for, and Brown against. Passed finally—yeas 59; nays 34.

Pugnacious Democrats.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, Senator Nagle, of Philadelphia, demanded an apology from Senator Linderman, of Bucks, for offensive personal language. Linderman's reply being unsatisfactory, Nagle struck him in the face. Linderman struck back with his cane, inflicting a slight bruise upon Nagle's face. Blows were exchanged, when Representative Josephs, of Philadelphia, and others, interfered and separated the combatants. Linderman is the worst sufferer. But few gentlemen were in the Senate chamber at the time.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were presented of no particular importance to Western Pennsylvania.

Steam on Citizens Passenger Railway.

A bill was introduced to allow the Citizens Passenger Railway Company to use steam.

The Soldier's Monument.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill for the erection of a Soldier's Monument on Seminary Hill, which authorizes Councils to issue bonds for twenty thousand dollars. Passed finally.

CONTEMPT OF ALDERMEN, ETC.

Senate bill 1,050, for the preservation of good order in the offices of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in Allegheny county, which gives power that should not be granted to such officers, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The aldermen and justices of the peace, and good citizens having business before them, in the county of Allegheny, are frequently subjected to much vexation, hindrance and contemptuous abuse; and the aldermen and justices are often annoyed and obstructed in the execution of the duties of their office by lawless and disorderly persons, to the great injury of a proper and fearless administration of justice; and whereas, the present mode of punishing such offenses by indictment is ineffectual, owing to the expense and loss of time inflicted on the magistrates and other persons aggrieved; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That the aldermen and justices of the peace of Allegheny county shall have the same power to punish contempt, that the judges of the court of quarter sessions have; *Provided however*, That when any alderman or justice of the peace shall commit any person to jail for contemptuous language and demeanor in his office, he shall immediately certify the whole proceedings had in the case to the court of quarter sessions, and it shall be the duty of one of the law judges of said court to review the proceedings, and summon the alderman or justice to appear before said court, on some day to be designated by said court, to be examined under oath concerning the contempt, and the proceedings had in the case before the alderman or justice, and if upon review the said court shall find the proceedings correct and regular, and that the contempt complained of has in fact been committed, it shall affirm the judgment or sentence of the alderman or justice, from which there shall be no appeal; but if the said court shall find the proceedings to be irregular, it shall reverse the judgment or sentence of the magistrate, and order the discharge of the person committed; *provided further*, That no action shall lie against any magistrate for committing a person for contempt under this act.

NEW FERRY COMPANIES.

House bill 1230 provides that A. M. Stoller, R. C. Dalzell, John H. Jones, R. J. Richardson, A. Ammon, Charles Evans, Edward Baily, Barney Mahoney, Nicholas Myers, E. G. Krehan, A. B. Stevenson, C. Jeremy, R. W. Mackey, R. W. Morgan, Evan Jones, and their successors, and all persons who may be holders in the stock hereinafter mentioned, be and they are hereby created and erected into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company of Pittsburgh. The capital stock is to be $30,000, in shares of fifty dollars each. The ferry is to run from Soho in the city of Pittsburgh to some point in Ormsby or East Birmingham, as the company may select.

House bill 1,252 provides that John C. Risher, Joseph Stone, Levi Edmundson, Benjamin Coursin, David Rhodes, John Wampler and S. B. Coursin, their associates and successors, and all persons who now or hereafter may be holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, be and they are hereby created and erected into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name style and title of the Mifflin Ferry Company. The capital stock is to be $10,000, in shares of $20 each. The Ferry is to run from McKeesport to a point at or near Dravosburg.

For Additional Telegraph See Second Page.

THE BORDER RAID GRAB.

Sensible Talk from a Franklin County Farmer.

The Border Raid bill, which has been favorably reported in the House at Harrisburg, may pass that body when it comes before them for consideration, but that it will ever become a law there is no good reason for believing. A "Franklin County Farmer" has written as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*, making a few corrections and as many admissions of the statements of the press of the State relating to the claim. He says: "You are mistaken that these claims have been bought to any considerable amount; but that the real sufferer will get but little is true, if the bill passes in its present form. The money is to be put into the hands of gentlemen named in the bill, (all lawyers,) who have the power to cut down the amount of damages already allowed by commissioners appointed by the State, (and it is fair to think their awards are just and correct,) but they cannot increase the amount, judging from the blanks sent me to be filled before a magistrate, appointing an attorney to collect the amount of my claim. *On first reading, twenty per cent. is the amount asked, but, on a second or more careful reading, I agree to pay all expenses attending the collection of my claim in addition to the twenty per cent.* It is well understood that those who refuse to be thus imposed upon get nothing, as their claims will not pass the committee, and many who have not lost one dollar get the money. That we along the border have suffered heavily is true, and that either the State or General Government should pay us is but just; but owing to the means employed at Harrisburg for the passage of the bill, and the imposition referred to above for the disbursing of the money, very many of our best citizens and heaviest losers by the war prefer to give their claims to the State rather than receive it in the way proposed.

"If our claims be just, why have to pay for gentlemen staying at Harrisburg for weeks—why? And why pay for commissions to disburse this money when we have, at Harrisburg, all the officers needed? Better allow but fifty per cent. of our claims, and let the money come in a legitimate way. The people better suffer loss in dollars than, as a people, suffer in reputation. Can we ask God's blessing upon us as a people when we condescend to such means as are at present resorted to for the passage of this border bill? I ask, can we? I join many in the wish that it may be defeated in its present form, and that our Legislature will then pass a bill equal and just to the real sufferers."

IS CARELESSNESS a crime? Judge McAllister of Chicago thinks it is. On Tuesday last he charged the Grand Jury that the defective or negligent construction of a building might become an indictable offense, and that the party or parties responsible for it could be fined or imprisoned, and compelled to remove the nuisance. "No matter from what motive, whether from cupidity, corruption, or what it may be, if it has been negligently constructed, and becomes unsafe to the public, it becomes a nuisance, and those who are engaged in it would be guilty of the crime of nuisance." All this was *apropos* to the falling in of the Court House roof at Chicago. He further suggests a resort to the old eye for eye doctrine, that if it shall be proved that anybody has been guilty of erecting a building which puts life and limb in peril, they shall be liable "to be punished by an imprisonment for six months beneath the dangerous structure of their own creation." Hardly law, but possibly common sense justice.

GOVERNOR AUSTIN, of Minnesota, lately vetoed an important railroad charter, because of a clause which authorizes the company to consolidate their corporation with any other corporation by sale, purchase or perpetual lease. He deems it to be the true policy of the State to retain what little power of regulating or controlling railroad corporations it has not already granted away. We like this position of the Minnesota Governor, although it would be rather late in the day to attempt such a policy in the older States. All the harm possible to us has probably already been accomplished. The power of consolidating parallel railroad lines, for instance, places the material interests of the people along the lines of these railroads at the mercy of the consolidation. Minnesota will be wise in guarding against this evil which already injuriously affects the people of the more eastern States.

OVER forty railroad projects are already before Congress asking for subsidies, while the river and harbor improvements sought for will amount, in the aggregate, to over eleven millions seven hundred thousand dollars. The Chicago *Tribune* gives a notable instance of the end towards the means in the case of the little town of Conneaut, Ohio, which is situated somewhere between Ashtabula and Erie or midway between Cleveland and Buffalo, which already had nearly $25,000 of the Government money, and is hard after more, and which during the year ending June 30, 1868, yielded in duties collected, the magnificent sum of eighteen dollars! This superfluous harbor it is said will require annual dredging at Government expense to keep it in navigable repair.

A BILL is pending in the State Senate, introduced by Mr. Findlay, of Somerset, obliging railroad companies to open their ticket offices one hour before the departure of each train. Under present arrangements, ticket offices, in many cases, are not opened until within a few minutes of train time, and passengers are put to great inconvenience. The offices are surrounded with impatient crowds and "confusion worse confounded" reigns. Even the ticket agents are annoyed by the hurry and flurry, and often make mistakes in consequence. Mr. Findlay's bill is designed to prevent this.

IT is again announced that the St. Louis bridge is a "fixed fact." The cost is now estimated at $7,000,000; time of construction three or four years. That it will, no doubt is entertained. Captain Eads suggests that the bridge be made the basis of extensive street improvements, which will add to the beauty and prosperity of the city.

THE news of the safety of the Samaria spread with great rapidity throughout the city of New York on Friday, and created the liveliest emotions of satisfaction and pleasure. The fact that she was saved added greatly to the hopes that the City of Boston might yet be heard from. The agent entertains strong hopes that she will yet prove safe.

PHILADELPHIA proposes to expend one additional million of dollars to remedy the mistakes in the construction of its water works, and does not expect to make them perfect at that. Its experience should be a warning to other cities about to construct water works.

MR BEECHER has come out for the recognition of Cuba. He scouts the idea of being deterred by England, and cites her act of granting belligerent rights to the rebels as our justification. Spain also came early to the assistance of the rebels.

THE City Sewage Utilization Company's bill—a splendid job from Philadelphia—appears to be floating through the Legislature. The *Ledger* says "It is idle to use moderate language about this scheme. It is a gigantic job, and an unmitigated swindle. Some attempt has been made to cover up the odious features of the monopoly, but they are too monstrous to be concealed." We have given some account of this bill heretofore in the COMMERCIAL. It don't concern us locally, and is simply referred to as a specimen of the system of special legislation that has grown up in the State.

ANOTHER witness to the Cardiff Giant imposture has appeared. A Mr. Mortin, somewhere in Iowa, says he got up the Cardiff Giant, having purchased a gypsum quarry as a preliminary. He expected to make a nice thing of it; and as a reason why he did not, gives the public to understand that his partner in fraud made a fool of himself. Mr. Mortin can set everything at rest by getting up another giant, or something else of equal merit as a work of art.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S message to the people of New Hampshire, through Mr. Dawes, announcing an economical policy in the administration of the government, was telegraphed to Europe in full, and doubtless had no small influence in producing the recent advance in our bonds abroad.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* is of opinion that "if paper money touches par in gold without diminishing in volume, and specie payments result, the quantity of real money obtainable for most products will be more than was realized when gold was selling at a high premium."

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the Pennsylvania Legislature should have biennial instead of annual sessions. He says: "Its deliberations do very little good, and it manages to keep every one in a tremor until it adjourns."

A story has been started that last week a horse shoe was found imbedded in slate rock fifteen feet below the surface, near Slatington Station, Northampton county.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Those parties entitled to our premium pictures will bear with us a few days longer, and they will be promptly forwarded. The European steamer having the pictures on board is due on Saturday, and on the arrival of the pictures at this office, they will be immediately sent to those entitled to them.

A GLANCE AT THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the course of a debate in the Senate a few days ago, several members in succession referred to the notoriously disastrous effects wrought upon the fortunes of young men by their success in getting clerkships and other inferior appointments at Washington. Under the present economy of the United States civil service these evils are, perhaps, inevitable. A youth who to his friends seems ambitious, desires a clerkship or a petty consulship, and by earnest solicitation and impatient waiting, and aided by the influence of the member from his district, he succeeds in getting what he wants. The income, though it may be inconsiderable, is certain and regularly paid, and the position at the center of intelligence and political movement, presents many apparent advantages. But the waste of time, energy and opportunity involved in the situation is something which is seldom appreciated until it is too late to retrieve the past. The duties imposed upon the young incumbent may be mere routine soon and easily mastered. When this happens to be the case, several of the most precious years are spent and consequently wasted in an occupation which makes no severe demand upon the intellect, and which therefore possesses no value as a means of mental culture and preparation for higher work in life. Should the work be of a more elevated and exacting nature, and really offer an arena in which credit may be gained by earnest industry, increasing knowledge and severe mental training, the call of ambition or the claims of indolence are too often met and satisfied with the suggestion of the uncertainty of the tenure by which the place is held, or of the shortness of the term during which painfully acquired qualifications will be of any practical advantage. Hence, according to the testimony of Senators, the multitude of young men whose prospects in life have been darkened or ruined by a brief official career in the Capital, and whose miserable condition imposes upon them the necessity of prolonged and humiliating solicitation for place, veritable MICAWBERS waiting for something to turn up, though often unblessed with the *real* MICAWBER's alacrity in hoping and cheerful patience under disappointment.

We need hardly say that the suffering and calamity of individuals under this system do not embrace all the evils for which it is accountable. If young men choose to sacrifice themselves in this manner, "their right there is none to dispute." But the evils accruing to the public service from the wretched system with which we have hitherto been contented, present a side of the subject not so easily disposed of. These are beginning to be understood, we believe, and there is consequently some reason to hope that the country is not doomed to suffer from them forever.

In connection with the remarks of Senators to which reference has been made, it is worth remembering that Mr. STEWART and Mr. WILSON are not the first members of the Senate who have given testimony on the subject. Mr. WEBSTER, we are assured, was in the habit of warning young candidates for those Washington posts against the petty objects of their ambition, and used to impart point and emphasis to his dissuasions by relating an incident of his own early life. He told how, when a law student in the office of Mr. GORE in Boston, with little to live on, and with prospects which seemed to himself dull, he received the offer of a court clerkship in New Hampshire, to which was attached what in those days was deemed an enormous salary. It had come to him through the influence of his father who, old and in debt, was very desirous that his son should accept the place. In fact, Daniel Webster felt no hesitation in the matter, and would as soon have meditated any absurdity of conduct as the rejection of so magnificent and profitable a post. When he informed Mr. GORE of the offer and his intention to embrace it, he was confounded by his reply. Mr. GORE said: "Why, you don't mean to accept it, surely!" Mr. WEBSTER, in telling the story, says:

"The bare idea of not accepting it so astounded me that I should have been glad to have found any hole to have hid myself in; the very center of Symmes's would have been welcome to me. I told him as soon as I could speak that I had no thought of anything else. Well, said he, you must decide for yourself; but come, sit down and let us talk it over. The office is worth fifteen hundred a year, you say. Well, it never will be any more. Ten to one, if they find out it is so much, the fees will be reduced. You are appointed now by friends; others may fill their places who are of different opinions, and who have friends of their own to provide for. You will lose your place; or, *supposing you to retain it, what are you but a clerk for life?* Go on, finish your studies; you are poor enough, but *there are greater evils than poverty; live on no man's favor; what bread you do eat, let it be the bread of independence*; pursue your profession, make yourself useful to your friends and a little formidable to your enemies, and you have nothing to fear."

To be sure, it may be said that all young men are not WEBSTERS. The retort is not to the point. Mr. W. himself thought the incident one fraught with instruction for every youthful aspirant for small public office. Through life he was grateful to Mr. GORE for the advice which had prompted him to decline the clerkship, and his gratitude would, no doubt, have been just as sincere, and as well deserved, if his success in life had been only ordinary and not brilliant.

RELIGIOUS RESULT OF ANNEXATION.

Advocates of the MONROE doctrine may or may not contemplate the aggregation of all the populations of the Western continent and its islands under a single government. No such arrangement is necessarily implied in the exclusion of the European powers from control or influence on this side of the world. But a numerous, and perhaps constantly increasing party, in the United States, look forward with impatience for the coming of the time when Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, on the North; when Mexico, Cuba, Hayti and Porto Rico, on the South, shall all form parts of one great republic under the banner of the stars and stripes. The grounds of the satisfaction afforded by the prospect probably vary with the character or sympathies of the person who entertains it. One exults in the mere extension of the area of freedom, another in the increase of national power, and another, it may be, in mere acquisition as the gratification of the ancient innate or cultivated desire of getting for its own sake. Some good people, we know, please themselves with the anticipation that, by incorporation with our Protestant republic, the Catholic populations of the lands to be gained will be brought under the influence of a purer religion.

When one thinks of the subject it seems remarkable that the religious aspect of this prospective extension of our territory has not attracted more attention. Due attention it certainly has not received, or it would not so constantly be taken for granted that Protestantism must gain by annexation. A writer in *Appletons' Journal*, for March, presents some considerations unfavorable to this view, derived from a comparison of religious statistics. The following is a condensed statement of his argument:

In 1870 according to existing ratios, the population of this country must be over 42,500,000. By the latest information the population of all the countries north and south of our present territory, mentioned above as material for annexation, yields a total of 14,077,293, a number equal to one third of our present population. There are now probably about 28,000,000 of Protestants in the United States. Of the people of Canada about 2,000,000 are Protestants. In Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti, the Protestants may be set down at zero, while the Catholic population of these lands number about 11,900,000. The writer proceeds:

"From which it will be seen that the unification of this continent would give the United States an additional population of 14,000,000, in the proportion of about six Catholics to one Protestant. Such an addition would change the present probable ratio of two Protestants to every Catholic to a ratio of fifteen Protestants to thirteen Catholics, or, instead of being as two to one, as one and two-thirteenths to one."

The writer then calls attention to the admitted fact that Catholicism is gaining ground in the United States and Canada, while there is no Protestant gain in Mexico or the Antilles. Another thing which he thinks ought to be remembered is, that while Protestants are divided and often indifferent, Catholics are so perfectly organized and so entirely under the control of their hierarchy, that they can, when necessary, always nearly be made to act as a unit. Suppose any politico-religious interest to be involved, and the Catholic voters could be marched to the polls like an army, whereas it might be impossible "to get out" the Protestant vote. We give these speculations for what they are worth. They are by no means so manifestly absurd as to be unworthy of serious attention. Certain questions are already in agitation among us, well adapted to give interest and practical importance to the consideration of the subject.

PROTECTION TO COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS.

The friends of Free Trade have always clamored against the imposition of duties for the protection of our manufacturers on the abstract principle that trade should be left to regulate itself, and that Government has no right to step in and interfere with its natural course by "protecting" our manufacturers. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" has been the motto, from time immemorial, as though an irreconcilable antagonism existed between the two interests of commerce and manufactures. It does not seem to have been apprehended by these clamorous antagonists of protection that it is the duty of the Government to protect and cherish both—a duty which it has always acknowledged and endeavored to perform. If high duties have been occasionally imposed on foreign goods when the emergency demanded, large subsidies have also been granted for the encouragement of our shipping interests, of which the case of the COLLINS line of steamers may afford a practical illustration. Indeed, the Government has always endeavored by liberal legislation to encourage our shipping interests, and it is owing in a great measure to the Government's fostering care that the world-wide renown of our ship builders has been acquired. Large appropriations have been made from year to year for the construction and improvement of harbors, and indeed every facility has been afforded for the growth of commerce. At this very moment there is a bill before Congress, reported by the Committee on the "Causes of the reduction in American tonnage," which will, in all probability, be passed without material modification, and certainly without opposition from the friends of "protection." This bill contains liberal drawbacks on "all imported lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and composition metal, and upon iron not advanced beyond plates, rods, bars and bolts, which may be used and wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States," and it contains also a further permission to use ship stores and coal without the payment of any duty. Yet this very bill is objected to by these advocates of free trade on the inconsistent principle that it is not "protective" enough! The *World*, for instance, wails over it on the ground that "the profits of employing ships is greater than the profits of building them;" that "the permission to use ship stores and coal without the payment of duty" gives no advantage which the ships of England and other foreign countries do not enjoy in their own ports, and "*would do little to strengthen us against foreign competition.*" We italicise the latter clause because it is the *World's* own language, and already concedes the principle of government "protection." Yet a most strenuous effort is now making by the *World* and its compeers not only to prevent additional necessary duties for the protection of our manufactures, but to reduce those already existing, and without which this important branch of industry would languish.

M. ROCHEFORT having been locked up within the strong walls of Saint Pelagie, might have been expected to let the world rest in peace until the expiration of his term of confinement. He is not, we may be sure, one of the happy unfortunates for whom strong walls do not a prison make, or iron bars a cage. Two or three times since he was shut up, he has succeeded in addressing the public in letters published in the newspaper of which he is still editor, and, according to a cable dispatch, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, he has been summoned as a witness in the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, going on at Tours. Indeed, some days ago it was stated, apparently on good authority, that he is to have an opportunity of delivering testimony before the High Court. Thus he not only continues to be the subject of conversation, but will actually be withdrawn from his "hermitage" for a few days.

In the *Galaxy* for April Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, while telling all he knows about the Empress of the French, naturally takes some notice of ROCHEFORT as one of her Majesty's maligners, and the bitterest enemy of her house. Mr. M. is quite severe upon those English and American journalists who have treated the man of the *Lanterne* as a contemptible agitator, whose enmity is not of much account, and whose appeals to the multitude and whose attacks upon the NAPOLEON dynasty are almost certain to be ineffectual. He takes a different view, perhaps, not of the wit or worth of ROCHEFORT, but of their probable effect in the contingency of the Emperor's death under the existing circumstances of France. Assuming ROCHEFORT's moral character to be the weak point, Mr. MCCARTHY reminds his readers of the absence of virtue in MIRABEAU, CAMILLE DESMOULINS and other celebrated popular leaders. The entire substance and tenor of the criticism do not seem to indicate a very satisfactory appreciation of either the past or the present. Much might be said in the way of objection. We may mention only two points—the *ouvrier* class of the present day are quite different people both in material condition and in intelligence, from the same class eighty or ninety years ago. And again, ROCHEFORT's deficiency as a popular leader does not consist so much in his bad morals as in his flimsy character. To compare him with MIRABEAU, or even with CAMILLE DESMOULINS, is to forget very important differences. The former was a man of transcendant abilities, the latter was gifted with good talents and furnished with excellent legal scholarship—and both were pre-eminently manly, human and earnest. ROCHEFORT is regarded by his most intimate associates as a bundle of affectations. The only thing strong about him is his faculty of intense and persevering hatred, believed to have been prompted in the first place by wounded vanity. For some time now a scoffer at religion and a scorner of aristocracy, only so long ago as in 1855 he was inditing sonnets to the Virgin in celebration of the immaculate conception. In those days he also made the most of his aristocratic birth and title for the sake of their social and other advantages. As a satirist he no doubt met with great success, and his attacks upon "the dynasty" gratified a very widely diffused feeling; but the decline of his influence, as his character has become understood, seems to show that he is not the man to head a revolution.

CONGRESS appears to be aware of the fact, in regard to which there can be no doubt, that the country is prepared to demand some disposition of the Indian question more satisfactory than the ancient policy. One can hardly be mistaken in believing that the truly wise and humane measures initiated by the present Administration will, in one or another form, be made effective for the removal of a portion at least of the reproach hitherto resting on the nation. The subject undoubtedly presents great and countless difficulties. But these embarrassments afford a reason for the thorough and earnest investigation of the subject, while they do not in the least justify the hap-hazard and summary method either of those who maintain a policy of extermination on the one hand, or of those who advise weak indulgence on the other. In Mr. HARLAN's bill, of which a synopsis was given in our paper yesterday, one feature must commend itself to all who have at all studied the Indian subject. That is, the appointment of a responsible Board of Supervision to hear complaints, and, among other duties, to see that "the provisions of laws and treaties relating to the Indians are faithfully executed." Just in that matter it is certain has consisted a chief source of the troubles by which the frontier has long been disturbed and the country from time to time agitated. With all their faults and debasement, the Indians know when they are justly dealt with, and they are susceptible of being influenced by a faithful adherence to treaty engagements.

Much denunciation has been poured upon distinguished officers of the army on account of the Piegan slaughter. Whether the severe judgment passed by some upon the act in question has been just or not, we believe no such stern measures will ever command the general approval of the people until means shall have been used to assure them that the Indian outrages in retaliation for which they were inflicted, were not provoked by the violation or neglect of treaty stipulations on our side.

The Indians of the West like those of the Eastern States may be and probably are destined to perish from the face of the earth. But the future will certainly accept no apology for their inhuman treatment, or for the failure to use all proper means to prolong the existence of the race upon the continent which was once their own.

HOWEVER conspicuous the agency of the Press and all pervading its influence, no one who has thought upon the subject will say that it is even now perfectly understood in all its relations. Its work in the past is obvious enough, and in regard to many of its duties there is probably no difference of opinion, and yet it is hardly possible to define its functions and the proper limitations of its domain in terms satisfactory to all. Any one who shall daily or weekly, for a few months, examine a considerable number of the newspapers published in various countries of the world where the press is free and in the different portions of our own country, must, without hesitation, come to the conclusion, that their editors do not recognize a single uniform code of professional ethics. Evidently neither their conduct towards one another nor their relations with the public are regulated by rules clear and well understood and of binding force. We simply take note of the fact without the wish or purpose to criticise. At the meeting of the Knights of SAINT PATRICK in New York on the 11th inst., in response to the sentiment, "The Press, its Use a Benefit, its Abuse a Curse," Mr. HORACE GREELEY made some remarks which are worthy the attention of the public as well as of newspaper men. We give an extract:

"All evil almost springs from the abuse of good, and here in this country, where any one can get the control of the Press and types, and where men find that in the abuse of the Press there is a fearful power—here, I think, quite as much as anywhere on earth, has the truth been exemplified that nothing can be so abused as the Press. I believe in liberty, and in liberty of the Press. I believe that men who, like some of those around me, are public men, who court the responsibilities, and brave the perils, if you please, of public station, that they should be, as I know they are, ready to submit to criticism, ready to be interviewed, and criticised, and calumniated, if so it be, on all sides. It is their place and their privilege. The soldier might as well complain of the bullets flying as the public man of the Press of outside rebukes. But there is an enormous sphere of private life. There are thousands around us who choose to be simply themselves—to walk in the quiet ways, in the shady ways, of simple citizenship. Now, I maintain that these are never the legitimate subjects of public criticism unless they some way obtrude themselves on the public. What right has the Press to insinuate that here is an unfaithful husband or there an uncomfortable wife? What right has it to drag people before the bar of public criticism and scrutiny, unless by some act of their own they are made legitimate subjects of this same criticism? No! I insist that the abuses of the Press to-day are the most conspicuous features of the Press; that the fault is entirely with the public."

LATE dispatches inform us of fresh revolutionary movements in Mexico, and mention a heavy battle as having taken place between the Potosi insurgents and the Government troops. At the same time it is alleged that upon the whole the Government is getting the upper hand, and is evincing at once its superiority and its right to rule by the oppressive conduct of its officials. Few, at least comparatively few people, we fancy, in this country care much to keep up with the succession of revolts and Government triumphs in Mexico, "the land of revolutions." Since the subject has been referred to, some readers may be gratified to hear of a new theory of the chronic troubles of Mexico. We are told by Mr. S B. DUTCHER that a traveler in that country gives it as his opinion that "its geography is at the bottom of its woes. It is cut up by *sierras*, or mountain ranges, into an infinitude of difficult ravines where one man may defy a thousand. Being pursued in one sierra, the revolutionist slips out into another, and lo! as he is pursued into that, a fresh revolutionist starts up in the rear of the government forces to take the place that the first has left." However plausible or ingenious we fear that this explanation will not seem to all satisfactory. The Mexican who offered it would remind one of the "admirable evasion" by which a "goatish disposition" was laid to the charge of a star! Other peoples have found their mountains and ravines refuges of liberty and public spirit.

ALONG with the "right divine to govern wrong," or otherwise, the notion used to be very common among hereditary rulers that they sustained the relation of fathers to their people. In Germany especially this used to be a prevalent theory of the kingly office. To regard his subjects as so many sons and daughters, for whose spiritual as well as temporal welfare he was responsible, and over whom it was at once his right and duty to exercise paternal control, was the chief lesson inculcated upon the heir of the throne. Though this view of the royal vocation no longer subsists in its ancient vigor, it has, perhaps, never ceased to exert some influence upon government and administration in Germany. No doubt, good as well as evil has been the consequence of its operation. Of its evil we are reminded by the following passage in an essay in the last number of *Putnam's Magazine*, by Prof. DE VERE, who is not an American by birth. The writer has just mentioned some mistakes fallen into by the freedmen in their desire to "realize" their lately achieved liberty:

"But let him who would throw the first stone, remember the so-called Dutch of Pennsylvania, German emigrants, who having at home been compelled to send their children to school and to attend church on Sundays, enjoyed as the first and sweetest fruit of their new liberty, the right to let their children grow up in utter ignorance and to abjure the God of their forefathers and the faith of their Luther!"

A RUMOR has been started at Washington that President GRANT contemplates the organization of an entire new Cabinet, with a view to flanking certain Cabinet aspirants to the Presidency. Whatever foundation the rumor may have, the statement that General B. F. BUTLER is to be either Secretary of State or of the Treasury, is sufficient to destroy it. General BUTLER is himself a Presidential aspirant, and it is not likely a Cabinet aspirant would be removed on that ground to make room for him. There would seem to be an effort making to displace Secretary FISH, whose views on the Cuban question are held to be strongly in favor of Spain.

THE rumored resignation of Commissioner DELANO from the Internal Revenue Bureau was the invention of the New York Whisky Ring, who circulated as the basis for the rumor an announcement that there was a misunderstanding between Secretary BOUTWELL and Mr. DELANO relative to the BAILEY defalcation. Mr. DELANO does not contemplate the resignation of his present office, although a contingency may arise when his political advancement may require it.

IT is reported that President GRANT, in a conversation with Senators on Monday evening, stated that as soon as Texas was admitted to the Union, it was his intention to send a message to Congress recommending a general amnesty. Whatever move the President may make in that direction will be indorsed by the people.

THE lower House of Congress Monday indorsed the position taken by the Senate, by rejecting a resolution looking to the increase of the National Bank circulation.

THE United States Senate Monday confirmed the appointment of Judge BRADLEY to the Supreme Bench. There are now no vacancies in the Supreme Judiciary.

THE political "Thugs" of Lancaster county made an effort at the Republican County Convention meeting on Saturday to abolish the Crawford county system of making nominations, but the representatives of the interests of the people managed to postpone the matter for two weeks. The scheme was evidently well "put up," even to the substituting of "Thugs" for absent members of the committee. The *Express* thinks the postponement of the matter virtually kills it.

AT the Republican primary elections held in Indianapolis on Saturday, the total vote cast was 6,700, which is 2,300 more votes than were polled for Grant at the last Presidential election, and within 1,900 of the combined vote of Grant and Seymour. The increase is attributable to the colored vote, which was cast for the first time, and to the Democracy, who interested themselves largely in the success of certain candidates.

Mr. Janson, foreign news editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Mr. Mark, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, had a quarrel in a saloon of that city on Monday, all about a woman. Heavy blows were dealt by both parties, when their friends interfered.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Thomson, of M. E. Church.

Bishop Thomson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Tuesday morning at half-past ten o'clock, of typhoid pneumonia, at the Grant House, in Wheeling. He was returning from Charleston, where he had presided at the session of West Virginia Conference, and was taken ill on the way. The announcement will cause profound sorrow throughout the country.

Edward Thompson, D. D., LL.D., was born at Portsea, England, in 1810. He came to America in 1819, attended medical lectures in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and entered upon the practice of the medical profession in 1829. In 1832 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed successively at Norwalk, Sandusky, Cincinnati and Wooster, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan. In 1838 he was chosen President of the Norwalk Seminary, which post he occupied for five years, when he was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Michigan, and edited the *Ladies' Repository* until called to the Presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the General Conference, 1860, he was elected editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New York. In 1864 he he was elected Bishop. In 1866 he made an extended tour throughout India, visiting the Methodist missions in that country. He returned in 1867, since which time he has been especially active in the missionary enterprise. He was the author of several valuable books, which still meet with a ready sale at the Methodist bookstores.

The remains are to be conveyed to Deleware, Ohio, for interment beside the remains of his first wife.

SINCE the completion of the Pacific Railroad few persons can form an adequate idea of the unprecedented growth of that extensive, but hitherto sparsely inhabited domain known as the "Far West." A continuous stream of emigration, of all nationalities, is setting in in every direction, and new centers of trade being established which will rapidly increase and develop the immense resources of the country. The new railroads already constructed, the many in process of construction, and the greater number contemplated may well excite our astonishment and admiration. In every direction, the grand trunk which unites the Atlantic with the Pacific will radiate and connect, by means of lateral roads, with every important point throughout the great West. In Iowa and Missouri alone not less than two thousand miles of railroad are in the process of construction, which will render those States magnificent in population, wealth and political importance. West of the Mississippi are four principal points of importance; St. Joseph, Omaha, Leavenworth and Kansas City; all vieing with each other for commercial supremacy, and each of which may already be regarded as the great central cities of the West. According to the charter of the Pacific Railroad, St. Louis was provided with a connection with the Trunk line leaving the Missouri river at Kansas City and uniting with the main line of road at its eastern terminus near Fort Kearney. At the same time St. Joseph, which at that time was the great point of departure for all the region west of the Missouri river, was also provided with a middle fork to Fort Kearney. The Kansas City line did not unite at the 100th meridian, as required, but is pushing on to the Rocky mountains by an independent line. This movement threw into the hands of the St. Joseph line the sole and exclusive privilege of constructing the middle main fork of the Pacific Railroad's eastern connection. The St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Company are now building the shortest and easiest line to Fort Kearney, and, will, within a few months, have the line completed across the Nebraska boundary. In connection with this a short line has recently been started to connect St. Joseph with St. Louis, called the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, which will considerably shorten the distance between the two cities of Missouri. It leaves the Pacific road at Sedalia, and, passing northwest through the cities of Georgetown and Lexington, crosses the Missouri river, and thence through Richmond, Lathrop (where it intersects the Kansas City branch of the Hannibal road), and Plattsburg to St. Joseph. This line, besides affording the shortest and best route to St. Joseph, traverses also the finest portion of the State of Missouri. Coal is found along the line near the Missouri river, which will supply the want of fuel heretofore felt in that region, and will form the basis of an immense trade. The railroad enterprises being pushed West and South already embrace the territory of four States, and are but the beginning of a splendid future in store for the Great West.

THE use of that potent explosive agent, known as nitro-glycerine, is attended by so many hazards that it would seem almost impossible to guard against the fearful explosions that so frequently occur. The most trivial neglect or oversight in its use may involve most terrific consequences. Instances have occurred where accidents have been occasioned by the small quantity of this dangerous fluid left undrained from the vessels containing them. No legislation imposing restrictions or guarding its use would avail much in preventing fatal consequences from its use. And yet it is an invaluable agent in mining and blasting operations. The safest means of its use is therefore a great desideratum; and, as its manufacture is but a simple process, it is suggested that if manufactured on the spot by those who use it, the dangers attending it may be avoided. It is only a mixture of nitric acid and glycerine, and even laborers may be taught safely to combine them. Nitric and sulphuric acids are generally kept in glass vessels, and it is necessary to use glass or porcelain for the mixing of acids with the glycerine. The liability of glass to break in the transportation or use, is a great obstacle; but in Europe advantage has been taking of that curious property of iron which by certain simple processes, may be caused to assume what is known as the passive condition, resisting the action of the strongest acids or saline solutions. It is said that nitro-glycerine thus extemporaneously made, need not be purified or washed, as is necessary when the product is kept for a time, as there is no danger of spontaneous decomposition.

THE triumphs of modern science have in no instance been more manifest than in the simulation of the most delicate odors and flavors of flowers and fruits by chemical manipulation. The choicest bouquets have been imitated in the use of the most obnoxious ingredients for this purpose—even the distasteful petroleum has been converted into beverages which vie with the nectar of the Gods in delicacy of flavor and bouquet, and it is well known that some of the most beautiful dyes have been obtained from this material. One would think that the *ultima thule* had been reached in chemical science, but it appears that in England a step further has been reached in the manufacture of butter, from the mud of the Thames taken from the river at Battersea. A writer in the London *Press*, expresses a fear that this unpleasant discovery is no longer a secret, for the owner of a small wharf on the banks of the Thames has had an offer recently from a person desirous of becoming the tenant, and on asking the purpose for which the wharf was required, he was told it was to be used for manufacturing butter, to be sold to the poor at a shilling per pound. No doubt it was the intention of this philanthropic individual to have supplied the public with dairy butter fresh from the bosom of old Father Thames.

ONE of the greatest sources of felicitation among the people is the reduction of our enormous National debt. All, of whatever shade of political sentiment, would rejoice in its extinction as a national blessing. Yet there are those among us who clamor for a reduction of the tariff. The Hon. Washington Townsend in his speech before the House of Representatives on Thursday last, thus appositely speaks on the subject of protection in connection with our National debt:

"A low tariff increases our National debt by the excessive importations it induces. Our imports greatly exceed our exports. Mr. Wells says $1,465,000,000 in National, State, municipal and railroad bonds have gone abroad since 1864. The Treasury returns show that $425,000,000 in gold were exported in the same time, making $1,890,000,000, or at the rate of $270,000,000 per annum, as I have had occasion to say heretofore. For what purpose did they go abroad? It was in payment of balances due. Part of these payments arose from excess of imports over exports, part from freights part from undervaluation, part from smuggled goods, and part from money carried abroad by travelers. Three-fourths of that money and those securities could have been kept at home if we had been our own manufacturers for those things which we could make ourselves. With such an annual indebtedness accumulating against us it is idle to hope to maintain specie payments when we have resumed. Our protective tariffs have been followed by prosperity; our tariffs for revenue only by adversity."

THOSE organs of the "Treasury ring" that can afford to be independent, indorse the bill exchanging securities in the State Treasury for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the State. On the other hand, the small fry organs have set up a wail about "Another Steal." Having participated in so many "steals," they imagine that part of the proceeds of the bonds exchanged are to be given away, and that their itching palms will receive none of it. The people will bear in mind, for misrepresentation is already current, that the bonds which are to be subtituted for those taken from the Treasury *are to be fully guaranteed, both principal and interest*, by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, or the Philadelphia and Reading Companies, who by the same act are empowered to mortgage their roads to enable them to make the State absolutely secure in the transfer of these bonds. The State transfers bonds which are guaranteed by only one corporation for bonds secured by several corporations.

AT the meeting of the "Democratic Association," of Philadelphia, held last Saturday evening, John Cochran, Esq., the speaker of the evening, urged upon the Democracy the conciliation of the negro vote, showing by statistics that the only hope for success for that party lay in obtaining this vote, or at least a part of it. Singular to relate, the Democratic organs of that city almost entirely ignored Mr. Cochran and his speech, but he had a fair hearing in the Republican journals. The "Young Men's Democratic Jackson Association" of Pittsburgh, have not yet had the question of the colored vote fairly before them, although their emissaries have been hobnobbing with some of the leaders of this city, as the *Post* of yesterday gives the facts of an interview between one of the new voters and its reporter, who furnished it, no doubt, solely on "Justinian principles."

A HUNGARIAN, writing from Rome, describes a visit to the Church of St. Augustine, situated in a specially filthy quarter. He found an old bare-footed Sacristan the sole occupant. Having conducted me into the sacristy, says the writer, he showed me, on a rich velvet cushion inclosed in a small glass case, the cord with which Judas Iscariot had hanged himself. My cicerone maintained the relic to be authentic, and I could not hurt his feelings by an expression of doubt. I was next shown a wing of the Archangel Gabriel, and the comb of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master, then the staff with which Moses divided the waters of the Red Sea, and afterwards the Beard of Noah. My cicerone took care to inform me, every now and again, that in consideration of my being a "pious man," I could obtain a small portion of these invaluable relics at a very moderate price.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

ABSENCE.

The April sunshine, soft and fair,
Touches the meadow cheerily;
Wild violets scent the warm still air;
But ever through the bright spring hours,
The sunshine and the opening flowers,
My spirit hungers to be fed,
And faints for love's dear daily bread,
Yearning, beloved, for thee!

The day wears on; the evening lone
Comes up across the misty lea;
I watch the stars as one by one
They glimmer out; my eyes are wet:
My heart is filled with vague regret,
Haunting it like sad refrain;
I cannot still this restless pain,
Thinking, beloved, of thee!

The twilight deepens: brooding sleep
Shadows the green earth tenderly;
The house lies hushed in slumber deep:
The peace of Heaven seems strangely near;
I kneel beneath the moonbeams clear,
And soft upon my troubled breast
Comes down a blessed sense of rest,
Praying, beloved, for thee!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

The New Albany *Commercial* says: "About a year ago, the Evansville papers were bragging hugely about a fourteen pound baby that had come to light in that fossiliferous city, and were vain enough to challenge the world to beat it. It appears that a bachelor, about forty years old, named Schaiel, residing near Greenville, and a blooming widow whom he had just married, accepted the challenge, and they now report a baby weighing sixteen and one-half pounds, and that it has not been a good year for babies either."

Philadelphia is building a great sewer. The section now in process of construction is two thousand six hundred and forty-seven feet long. It is laid in dry stone with a brick lining eighteen inches thick laid in cement. The stone wall is at least thirty feet wide at the base, but becomes narrower at the top. The conduit is of twenty feet diameter from side to side and of about nineteen feet in height. The upper half is a semi-circle, and the bottom of course is thus flattened. The inside cross-section area is two hundred and seventy-nine feet. It is estimated that 00,000 cubic feet of water per minute can pass through this conduit on a gradient of 322 feet per mile, or 7¾ inches in 100 feet.

The walls of Sebastopol have now been completely restored, and upward of three hundred houses have been built in place of those which had been ruined by the bombardment. A new church in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia.

Captain Eyre, of the British steamer Bombay, deserves the treatment Skipper Ireson received from the women of Marblehead, which Whittier has immortalized:

"Small pity for him! He sailed away
From a leaking ship in Chaleur bay—
Sailing away from a sinking wreck.
'Lay by! lay by!' they called to him.
Back he answered 'Sink or swim!
Brag of your catch of fish again.'
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Was tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!"

The New York *Star* says: "Sundry benevolent gentlemen advanced Max $6,000, with which to open a season of Italian opera. Of this he returned $1500, leaving a debt of $4,500; he owes Miss Kellogg $1,500; he owes the Academy $1,500; he owes the orchestra $500; he owes wardrobe women, washerwomen, etc., $2,000; total, $10,000. His treatment of Miss Kellogg was simply outragous. She has been his pack-horse, his galley slave, his maid of all work, his savior and his victim. He had two babies on his hands, and Miss Kellogg was their perpetual nurse. Le Franc can't sing more than three or four operas, and while he was learning others Miss Kellogg had to do the work. Ronconi can sing only half a dozen notes, and in every opera in which he and Miss Kellogg sang the pitch had to be lowered to suit his old wheezer, and she suffered in consequence."

By the direction of the British government, Henry John Murray, consul at Portland, Me., has advertised in the papers of that city that the Governor General of India has offered a prize of $25,000 in gold for the invention of some machinery or process for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the rheea, or Chinese grass.

Consul Shepard writes that while the Oneida was sinking Lieut. George K. Adams and Lieut. Commander Wm. F. Stewart went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired the gun three times, and were in the act of loading the fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell overboard and killed the former.

T. L. Capen predicts, in the Boston papers, under date of 15th inst., as follows: "The next earthquake combination, culminating March 17 to 20, and lasting till 23d or 28th, say 17th to 27th, strikes me as one of unusual force and terrific omens. Its influence will strongly manifest itself in the current phenomena of the weather, even when no shock is felt. Striking and frequent changes and contrasts in temperature, violent and copious storms and destructive floods will be the result. Tidings of repeated and violent shocks within this period will, in due time, reach us from earthquake regions in both hemispheres."

THE DAY.

And thou art gone, oh Day!
Thy long pale shadow lies upon my heart,
Until it swells with solemn, stern reflection.
What art thou, Day? I scarce can call thee Day,
Whose sound imports a slow, awaiting Master,
Granting full leisure for our several tasks.
Rather art thou a bird, whose rapid flight
And plumage without equal,
Stamps thee as Heaven's special courier,
With message sent to mortals!
Or I could fancy thee a walking dream,
Wherein I see a Godlike form,
Stepping from the pavilion of his slumber
Clothed in celestial light, mounting his car triumphal,
Holding Life's reins, and its regalia, with defiant air,
Coursing his panting steeds around the Earth,
Till wearied, worn, exhausted,
They rest beneath the welcome roof of Night.

The London *Engineer* says: It is reported that the advance of ten per cent. on the wages of the malleable ironworkers is now general throughout the whole of Lanarkshire. As the Glasgow Iron Company had ultimately to accede to the demands of their men, the other firms found that they could not resist; and as "discretion is the better part of valor," they preferred to yield rather than risk a strike. Everything seems peaceable now, and the works are all at full swing.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* decries premature croaking in regard to the peach crop, and says that never was the prospect for a good yield in Delaware and the adjoining counties of Maryland more cheerful than now.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* reports that there are now greater calls by planters upon commission merchants for advances than have been made since the war, and even before the war. It laments this fact, and also that the advances are asked by the planters to enable them to increase their cotton planting operations to the neglect of all other crops, when they ought to plant corn.

The conclusions of science, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are as variable as the mutations of politics, than which nothing seems more unstable. Humboldt insisted that the destruction of forests had a perceptible effect on the rain fall; and as trees were exterminated from any particular region the fall of rain therein decreased; that a country bare of forests was, therefore, necessarily an arid one. There were many facts to warrant this conclusion of the naturalist. Men of science of our day announce that the laying down of iron rails for railroads attract rains. They base this conclusion on the fact that with the advent of the Pacific Railroad copious rains have descended on the prairies of the West. And that other regions subject to draught before, penetrated by the iron roadways, have been generously and equally watered by the clouds since they were spanned by bands of iron. Therefore we may cut down all our forests with impunity; as long as we continue to lay down iron rails in their stead, we shall not diminish the rain supply, Humboldt's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "pedespeed" is the name of the latest Yankee notion for the purpose of increasing man's natural speed. The velocipede having played out, except as a device to increase labor, the "pedespeed" comes in. It consists of two wheels, fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, one of which is attached firmly to each foot by means of a stirrup-like contrivance, and to those who understand it, possesses all the capabilities of the skate. To use it requires skill acquired only by practice, but when acquired there is skating the year round—so says the inventor.

The public land of this country, outside of the States, amounts to 1,446,716,072 acres, besides 369,529,600 acres in Alaska. The grants to schools, railroads, Indians, etc., have amounted to 312,688-202 acres. It must be remembered that thousands of acres that the Government keeps are by nature worthless and not suitable to cultivation, while it rarely gives away any but arable soil.

The Texans are packing 27,000 beeves this winter, costing at the packeries two and one-half to three cents in gold per pound, one beef making two barrels. Two-thirds of this amount is packed in tierces and sent to Europe. These packeries are located near water transportation, and are entirely distinct from the great slaughter houses where cattle are killed for their hide and tallow.

A lady who, through the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should be afraid, madame," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of thyme."

Dr. Kirby Spencer, an eccentric resident of Minneapolis—who, for years, had lived a sort of hermit's life—died on the 10th inst. On opening his will it was found that he had bequeathed the bulk of his property—some $18,000 or $20,000—to the Minneapolis Athenaeum, the income to be appropriated to the purchase of a class of books on scientific subjects and *belles lettres*.

A liberal subscription poured in after the Avondale calamity, and some very favorable reports were made of the disposition of the funds. The committee who have the matter in charge now speak again, and in tones that should excite a sense of shame. Subscriptions to the Avondale fund have not been paid, and the Secretary is directed to commence suits for the recovery of the amount. A list of those recalcitrant subscribers would be interesting. Sympathy is cheap, but when sympathy puts its name down for a hundred dollars let it keep its word.

At the time Daniel Webster was first chosen as member of Congress from New Hampshire (1813), no check list was used at Concord. The voters formed a line on the town house hill, and the selectmen collected their ballots. Then, and many years afterward, every voter was known by name to the leading men of the town.

Berezowski, the Pole who was in penal servitude for attempting to assassinate the Czar on the occasion of his visit to the Paris exhibition, escaped the other day from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. After three days he was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he had been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.

STATE NEWS.

The Presbyterian Church at Erie was damaged by fire, on Saturday, to the extent of five thousand dollars.

Dr. Gihon's new Harrisburg paper is to be called the *Daily Topic*.

A number of Bedford county citizens intend moving to Tennessee this spring.

A great revival is progressing in Cassville, Huntingdon county. Upwards of sixty conversions have taken place among the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' School.

The Warren *Ledger* says it has been shown specimens of Cannel coal, large quantities of which are found on the line of the proposed Sheffield railroad. The vein from which these were taken is four feet two inches thick, and the quality is of the very best. There is also said to be zinc ore in abundance along the route. The ore yields eighty per cent. according to actual demonstration. Sheffield is a station on the Philadelphia and Erie road, and the mines spoken of will find the nearest and best outlet to the lakes at this point.

The Huntingdon *Globe* states that the bodies of Bohner and Bodenburg, who were executed last Wednesday, were disposed of as follows: On Wednesday Sheriff Neely had appointed two colored men to bury them. They took the bodies to an open lot in the northeast portion of the town in the evening; but both the grave diggers got drunk and left the job before it was completed, and neither of the bodies were buried. On Thursday morning the Sheriff appointed another party to finish it, but while doing so the borough authorities interfered and would not allow them to be buried within the borough limits. The bodies were then taken to a field a short distance from town, where they were interred, with nothing but the mound to mark the spot.

The citizens of Scranton have secured subscriptions to the amount of $4,500 towards the $6,000 required to secure the holding of the next State Fair in that city.

On Friday night, at Irwin's station, Westmoreland county, as Alexander Rowen, an old citizen, was on his way home, he was struck by the Fast Line east, and knocked over an embankment about twenty-five feet. When found he was entirely insensible; his legs were broken, also his lower jaw, and he received besides severe internal injuries. He was carried to the hotel of Wm. Twigger, where he lay in an insensible condition until one o'clock, Saturday 12th, when he died. He leaves a wife and two small children. Five years ago his father was killed not far from the same place by the same train.

The Republican Committee of Blair county have appointed Saturday, August 13th, as the day for holding the primary elections, and the [illegible] day. The candidates for Congress and State Senator are to be voted for directly.

Col. John Collins, of Uniontown, is named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

Candidates for Republican nominations in Armstrong county are announcing themselves. Four candidates for Sheriff are already in the field.

The Congressional campaign has opened in Greene county. R. W. Downey, Esq., is announced in the Waynesburg *Repository* of last week, as a candidate.

The Indiana *Messenger* says: Some unprincipled person has started the story that Samuel A. Smith, of this paper, is a candidate for the Legislature. If the author of this libelous rumor can be discovered he will receive the punishment he so richly merits. It's hard enough for a man to keep a good character in private life; and how infinitely harder if a member of the Legislature!

The mortality tables of Philadelphia show that in that city during 1869 there were 3,682 marriages, 16,960 births and 14,786 deaths.

Mr. Michael Keath died at the Blair County Alms House, on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was an inmate of the Alms House for the past ten years, during which time he was totally blind, but he enjoyed good health until the last ten days, when he had a paralytic stroke.

The wages of the workmen of the Lehigh Zinc Company have been reduced to $1 40 per day.

On Tuesday morning, a young man named Wm. Briner, about twenty-four years of age, employed at the bone mill of Miller & Smith, in the city of Reading, met with a horrible death by being ground up in the phosphate mixing tub. He was cleaning the tub, when the belt was slipped off the loose pulley upon the shafting, starting the machinery and crushing his body in a frightful manner.

A few evenings ago a meeting was held in Waynesburg, Chester county, to take measures for the formation of a new county out of parts of Chester, Lancaster and Berks, with Waynesburg as the county seat.

At a temperance meeting in Pottstown, it was resolved to appoint a committee (to act with others of like character and purpose) "to ascertain the names of such persons who lend their influence to perpetuate drunkenness by signing certificates to obtain licenses for the coming year, in this borough, and report the same as early as possible."

Josiah Spencer, of Warren, was killed in that town on Saturday by falling from the top of the railroad bridge to the ground. He was engaged in making repairs.

The new Opera House of Messrs. Parshall and Gould, at Titusville, it is expected, will be ready for "public dedication" in September. The sittings will accommodate fifteen hundred persons.

Representative Steel, of Armstrong county, is lying seriously ill at his home in Orrville, in that county.

The Westmoreland county jail contains no prisoners.

The dwelling house of John T. Stouffer, in Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Loss between five and six thousand dollars. A son of Mr. Stouffer, who at times is insane, is supposed to have set the house on fire. He has been removed to Dixmont Hospital.

The Hon. G. A. Grow has recently become connected with a large manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and removed to that city.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department is composed of 87 companies. The active membership numbers 993; honorary, 5,171; contributing, 10,894. In the department there are 47 engines, 113 hose carriages, 10 trucks, 1,467 feet of ladder, 81,130 feet of hose, 1,120 feet of suction, 7 hand engines, and 58 hooks. There are connected with the department 17 engineers, 46 drivers, 92 horses, and 4 ambulances.

A meeting of anthracite coal operators, representing over four millions of tons, held at Pottsville on Tuesday, agreed on the following basis for the wages of workmen: With coal at $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon, outside wages, $9; inside wages, $10; miners' wages, $12 per week; contract work reduced thirty per cent.; all advances twenty per cent., as heretofore.

Charles Stewart, of Butler county, but who has been employed at Millcreek, Clarion county, for some time, borrowed five dollars from his prospective mother in-law last week with which to hire a conveyance to take her daughter to the parson's. Charles hired a sleigh, shipped a quantity of whisky himself, and then started for the bride. She refused to leave the house to be married, and Charles then proceeded to bring the minister to the house. Being intoxicated, he says he lost his way, and sold the sleigh, robes and bells for nine dollars. Charles was subsequently arrested for stealing and is now in Clarion jail for trial.

Rev. Father Steck has been summoned before the Very Reverend Mr. Finnan, V. G., who, in the absence of Bishop O'Hara, at the Ecumenical Council, is in charge of the Diocese of Scranton, to give an explanation of his course in calling in question the Pope's rescript against the Fenian organization.

The nail feeders' strike, which occurred in the mills in Sharon two weeks ago, has ceased, and the men are now at work.

The citizens of Conneautville, it is said, have addressed a petition to President Grant for the appointment of Charles Stone to a cadetship at West Point. He is the boy to whom Pettis promised the appointment, and afterwards "went back on him."

The rail department of the Bethlehem rolling mill has again suspended operations, for want of coal, resulting from the existing strike in the coal regions.

The New Castle *Journal* says: "We are informed that some of the feeders at the Shenango Nail Factory, in this city, went to work on Wednesday morning at the reduced rates, and such of them as did not, have had their places supplied by the nailers, with boys, who want to learn the business."

Hon. Eli Slifer, who was reported quite ill in Florida, a few weeks ago, is better, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Huntingdon *Republican* says: "It is said that Bohner was seen by divers persons since his execution. And this is not a ghost story, nor yet a dream, nor a delusion of any sort, but a plain and simple truth. Bodenburg's corpse was buried; but that of Bohner was left on the hill near the Catholic graveyard unburied. He was propped up in his coffin, and a plug of tobacco put in his mouth, the sport and mockery of unprincipled specimens of humanity, until removed and buried by order of the borough authorities. We believe this to be true, however heathenish and disgraceful it is."

The Oil City *Times* says: "We understand that W. W. Pool, of Pool Bros., has instituted proceedings against John Mawhinney and others for slander. It is stated that able counsel in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Oil City are engaged, and that heavy damages are claimed. Pool Bros., who for a long time were well and favorably known among our citizens as oil brokers and commission merchants, doing business in Oil City and Cleveland, some eighteen months ago, failed and went into bankruptcy. Since that time their affairs have been thoroughly investigated by the United States Court at Cleveland, and the firm exonerated from every charge brought against them by their creditors. The alleged slander for which suits are being entered is claimed to have been perpetrated during the time occupied by the investigation."

A man named John Gore, about fifty-five years of age, was killed at Petroleum Center, on the Connuset farm, on Wednesday afternoon. He was running an engine at the Palmer well. His clothes were caught by some part of the machinery, winding him around the shaft. It stopped the engine, but crushed him so that he died before he was discovered, there being no one in the engine house at the time.

Elk county boasts of a practical woman's rights woman. At the mines of the St. Mary's Coal Company, a young lady named Miss Elizabeth Patton, when the coal comes down in the cars, weighs and keeps an account of the amount. She is spoken of in the highest terms by the officers of the company for faithfulness and efficiency.

Elk county, in this State, has the largest tannery in the world. It is known as the "Wilcox Tannery," and was built three years ago. The proprietors own 22,000 acres of land on the Clarion river, all heavily covered with hemlock. The bark mills of the concern are in a building 45 by 100 feet, two stories high, and capable of grinding seventy-five cords of bark per day. These mills are driven by an eighty-horse power engine, and the only fuel used is spent tan. The leaching house is 38 by 210 feet, and two stories high. It contains twelve leaches of immense size. The "sweat pit" is 70 by 90 feet, of stone. Seven hundred vats are now in use. The company makes nothing but sole leather, and of this the product is 120,000 sides per annum; though when the tannery shall be completed 200,000 sides will be turned out. The consumption of bark is 14,000 cords per year.

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER, of the Census Bureau, has published a circular, announcing that the act of May, 1850, requires that the Assistant Marshal shall be the actual enumerator. Sub-divisions cannot be farmed out in whole or part, nor can the duty be performed by deputy or proxy. All that the law allows for this service must be paid to men who actually do the work. Marshals are required to keep this fact distinctly in view, and to form their subdivisions with express reference to their enumeration by single assistants.

PERSONAL.

At the end of the next month Prince Arthur is going to California. After another short stay in Montreal he is going home with his regiment in a troop-ship.

Shirley Dare writes from Washington to the Chicago *Republican*: "Woe to the man who makes Senator Carpenter his life-long enemy. He has the Yorkshire nature to carry a stone in his pocket seven years, turn it, and carry it seven years more, and send it against his foe at last."

Some of the Southern papers mention the fact that the Hon Lyulph Stanley, brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, is at present traveling in the South. Mr. Lyulph Stanley was in New York only a few days ago, and he intends after he has visited most of the Southern States to cross the continent to San Francisco, thence to make a voyage to China and Japan, and to return to England by way of India.

Some of Collector Bailey's friends suggest that he is laboring under a "nervous malady," Internal Reve-neuralgia.

Balfe, the composer, has received from the Emperor the cross of the Legion d' Honneur, as a reward for his deeds of *note* in *staff* service.

Father Damon, who, some five years since, in conjunction with Father Smarius conducted a mission at the Jesuit Church of St. Xavier in New York, is engaged in preaching daily sermons in that church, which are drawing large crowds, and the greatest interest is manifested in this movement of the Catholics. On certain evenings the sermons are of a controversial character, and attract a great many Protestants.

Professor Echeverria is of the opinion that, apart from any mental derangement, Reynolds, the New York murderer, is of such an extremely low order of intellect as to justify his classification with idiots. This opinion hardly seems the result of so clear an intellectual operation, so good a deduction from the facts it is based upon, as the opinion of Reynolds himself, that "hanging for murder is played out in New York."

Lady Franklin arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 4th instant from England. Although now nearly eighty years old, she is upon a trip to the Pacific coast, she having heard that some one living in Vancouver's Island is in possession of a letter from, or regarding, Sir John Franklin, which he will not deliver to any one but herself in person.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes an essay five columns in length, lately read by Mr. John T. Smith before the Wisconsin State Historical Society, on Rev. Eleazer Williams. He gives his testimony as to the personal appearance and character of the man, and concludes that he was the crown prince of modern imposters, whose own dupes finally voted him a bore, and abandoned him to obscurity and want.

The husband of the ex-Queen of Spain has laid claim in a Paris court to the entire control of their joint property, on the ground that his wife is no longer a Queen. Isabella insists that she is still a Queen, and resists the demand of her imbecile husband.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that Senator Hiram Rhoads Revels was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, North Carolina, in 1822. His mother was a white Scotch woman, though a trace of African blood was known to exist in her family. His father was a dark mulatto, and an educated minister of the Baptist Church. As far back as Senator Revels can trace his lineage, his ancestors have been free. The taint of slavery does not attach to his family.

Solon Robinson's house in Florida was attacked by a burglar the other night. Mr. Robinson heard him operating on the front door, and when he saw the point of an augur come through the plank, he fired. The burglar did not come any further, but the next morning the body of a colored man, shot through the bowels, was found in the woods.

"Mack" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Alexander H. Stephens once told me that he considered Jefferson's first inaugural and Lincoln's first inaugural the two finest pieces of composition of the kind in the country."

The following story is told of Mr. Punshon in connection with the redoubtable P. T. Barnum. It runs on this wise: At a time when Mr. Punshon's popularity was rapidly rising in England, the notorious P. T. conceived the idea that the celebrated orator would make a "Great American Show." So he addressed a letter to Punshon, proposing to hire him by the year, and take him around over the continent to lecture at such times and places as he (Barnum) should appoint, Punshon to have his salary and Barnum to have the net profits of the lectures. It is said, however, that the showman was for once brought to a stand by the receipt of Mr. Punshon's reply, which was, in substance, as follows: "Sir—You will find my reply in Acts xiii., 10.—'O full of all subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?'"

A forthcoming life of Tom Paine will endeavor to clear him from the charge of atheism. His will reads thus: "The last will and testament of me, Thomas Paine. Reposing confidence in my Creator, God, and in no other being for I know of no other, nor believe in any other, I, Thomas Paine, of the State of New York, author of the work entitled 'Common Sense,'" etc.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe writes from Florida of some of the discomforts of a Southern winter life, and remarks "that a country cannot be laid flat down under a war, burned over with fire, and all its pleasant things laid waste, and come up again so as to stand even with the undisturbed civilization of Northern towns, in one, two or three years. Yet, as we come down here, year after year, we see more and more how rapidly the scars of the old destruction are healing and how a new era, with a warm, fresh life, is dawning on the Southern States."

It is said that the blind ex-King of Hanover contemplates purchasing an estate in Bavaria and living on it, occupied with music and with the completion of a certain mystical work. When king, he once drew up a catechism, in which the Royal Power was treated as divine, and insisted it should be taught in the parochial schools. The very first day it was read the good people of the capital of his State protested by smashing all the gas lamps. The King, much against his will, ordered its withdrawal; but in order to punish his subjects who refused to allow the demolition of a water-mill which displeased his Majesty, the latter ceased to inhabit Hanover, and went to live as a hermit at Herrenhausen, a magnificent estate about three-quarters of a league from the city, which was thenceforth deprived of any fete, royal or other.

The creditors of Jacob Barker held another meeting in New Orleans on Friday last, and it was announced that the sum of $33,635 62 additional was in bank for distribution among them. The total dividend, it is thought, will be about twenty per cent. upon the total indebtedness, and the poorer class of creditors are not pleased overmuch.

Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., of Brooklyn, is announced to lecture in Washington on Monday evening next, on "The Late Edwin M. Stanton, or Inside the War Office During the War." Mr. Cameron will preside, and the President and many other distinguished officers of the Government are expected to be present.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *News* says ex-Secretary Seward was accompanied to his home in that city by "Senorita Francisco Parkman, of Guanajuato, Mexico. The Senorita is a daughter of an old friend of Mr. Seward, who left Aurora some forty years since, went to Mexico, and there married, and has never been back here, and we understand her family are coming on here later in the season."

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: Aspirants for the Legislature are springing up like mushrooms. The latest are George Smith, the well known detective officer; Wm. L. Marshall, attorney at law; Colonel Kleckner, ex-Representative; Horace Stile, of the Ninth ward, and John G. Butler, ex-clerk of Quarter Sessions.

A. C. Harmer, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, is bitterly opposed by leading Republicans of his district because of incompetency, his ingratitude to the soldier, his having already been rewarded far beyond his merit, his inordinate selfishness, and that if nominated, he could not be elected. On the other hand, his supporters deny the foregoing, and claim he would outrun his ticket not less than five hundred votes.

THE Committee on Public Lands have agreed upon a bill intended for the regulation of future land grants. The bill provides that hereafter when land is granted to railroads, the company shall draw up plats upon the completion of each section of ten miles of road, and sell the land in bodies of a quarter section or less to one individual, at a maximum average price upon the ten miles of $2 50 per acre. This is done to prevent land speculation, and instead of actually giving the land to the railroads gives them the proceeds of the sale. It also has the further effect of throwing the contiguous lands open to settlement immediately upon completion of each ten miles of road, instead of keeping them locked up as now till the entire road is finished and the Government officers see fit to make a survey.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, in its money article of Monday, says: We are informed, through an intelligent Washington correspondent, that the Funding bill is not likely to be reported for a week, and when it is, it will probably be set behind the Tariff bill, and designated as the next special order, which may carry its consideration over till some time in April. It is said that there are seventy members of the House of Representatives who are either presidents, directors or stockholders in National banks, besides several whose patron saints are prominent brokers and bankers. If this is actually the case, the bill will be strenuously opposed in that body.

SINCE the withdrawal and sale of a portion of the United States squadron stationed in the Eastern waters, the Naval Department have been busily engaged during the past two months in fitting out and overhauling three of the finest vessels in the service preparatory to sending them to China and Japan to protect the interests of our constantly increasing trade with those distant countries. The Benecia, a magnificent sloop of war, carrying a battery of fourteen guns of heavy caliber, sailed from the Boston Navy Yard on the 5th of the present month, and will soon be followed by the Alaska and Colorado, the former of which leaves immediately after having received her stores and ammunition.

GOV. BOWIE presented to the Maryland House of Delegates on Monday a message relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in which he recommends that the management of this great work be placed beyond political control; that the President and directors be selected from individual stockholders, who are to received no compensation, and that a Superintendent be appointed at a salary of $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. The Baltimore *American* thinks the idea of taking such a vast political machine as the canal out of political direction, while the Democratic Party has the unanimous control of the State Government, is simply ridiculous.

REPORT No. 5 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, shows an extraordinary increase in our exports of wheat in the eleven months ended November 30, 1869, as compared with the same period of 1868, as follows:

	Bushels.	Values.
Eleven months ended November 30, 1869	32,127,888	$43,837,143
Eleven months ended November 30, 1868	9,914,120	20,523,409

A CRUEL report has been started that the *North American Review* is in a moribund condition. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no intention whatever of discontinuing the sturdy quarterly, which in fact never was on a better basis, financially, than now. Its circulation is not immense, but it is stable; and there is every likelihood that the *Review* has at least as long and honorable a career to look forward to as that upon which it looks back.

A Republican Convention was held at Napoleon, Ohio, yesterday; and nominated E. D. Peck, of Wood county, for Representative in Congress from the Tenth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of T. H. Hoag.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Gen. Grant Described by an Accomplished Jenkins—Anecdotes—Reminiscences—The Grant Family at Home.

Mrs. Grant is so often mentioned that it seems as if nothing was left to be said of her. Yet, after all, very little has been told to give any correct idea of her as a woman, or as the first lady of Washington. That she has all the instincts of good breeding no one can doubt who has ever been in her presence long enough to form any opinion. She has little opportunity given her now to impress any stranger favorably. A woman who is not beautiful is placed at a great disadvantage when she is obliged to be constantly looked at and rarely talked to. Her appearance, while it is not decidedly prepossessing, is certainly not the contrary. She is not tall, and is somewhat inclined to be robust; has dark hair and eyes, and a good complexion. Her mouth has a pleasant expression, especially when she smiles, and she has a pretty neck and small white hands. But her defective eyesight and her unfortunately short memory are great drawbacks to her, and occasion much complaint among those who demand always to be recognized instantly. This Mrs. Grant cannot do readily, even with her most intimate friends. For an example of her lack of memory, she has been known to ask every time she has heard a certain name—and she has heard it several times and has entertained its owner—"Are you from St Louis? There are B——'s there." The question is regularly answered in the negative, and the conversation which ensues in explanation is always the same. This is a misfortune even greater than the one of which we hear so much, respecting her eyesight.

Nevertheless, she can and does receive agreeably. If she has an opportunity to converse, she does it well. She uses excellent English, has a sweet voice and a distinct pronunciation. She does not lack tact and the ability skilfully to change a subject when anything unpleasant is said.

Crowds thronged her house on I street as soon as she was established there, and it was known she would receive on Saturdays. From the first her manner of receiving has been unpretending but by no means ungraceful. She has never assumed anything, and indeed her naive way of alluding to her past life during her first winter here was something refreshing after the grand airs that had been shown by another lady from a small town in Illinois. On a certain blustering afternoon during Lent in 1866, two ladies called on Mrs. Grant and found her alone. One of them congratulated her on not being obliged to undergo the fatigue of standing two or three hours to receive a crowd of persons. "Oh, indeed," she replied, "I enjoy it, I like to have a number of people call. Perhaps another winter, when I am more used to it, I shall not care so much about it, but you know this mode of life is new to me now." On another occasion, at an insufferably jammed evening reception in the same I street house she overheard some one exclaim: "Oh, this *horrid* crowd!" and instantly turning to the speaker she said, earnestly: "Don't say *horrid*, say delightful." She has not yet become weary of large receptions. She thoroughly enjoys them, and manages, somehow, to make hers so agreeable that the same persons attend them week after week.

But it is in her family relations that Mrs. Grant shines. Her greatest enemy could find no fault with her there. She is a good daughter, a proud and devoted wife, and an affectionate mother. A lady, who visits at the White House intimately, says: "It is necessary to see General and Mrs. Grant in their own home in order to know them. Their domestic life is really beautiful. The General, when with his family, is an altogether different man. He is lively, has plenty to say, and is often very humorous in his remarks."

The same lady speaks of how totally free Mrs. Grant is of envy towards other women. She is an ardent admirer of beauty, and will mention different ladies whom she considers handsome in enthusiastic terms. This is again in striking contrast to the other lady of the White House from Illinois. A gentleman, who was one of the party on that spicy trip down the Potomac five years ago, tells the following anecdote: At City Point Mrs. Grant sent a handsome bouquet to Mr. Lincoln. He was much gratified on receiving it, and went into the room where his wife and several others were displaying the flowers as a present from Mrs. Grant. Upon this Mrs. Lincoln became furiously angry, and a lively time ensued.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of an American Belle to an Austrian Official.

At Washington, on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Romaine Goddard, daughter of Mrs. Dahlgren, was married to M. Overbeck, the Austrian Consul General at Hong Kong, China. The ceremony took place at Admiral Dahlgren's residence at the Navy Yard.

On account of the groom's business preventing his arrival before the beginning of Lent, a dispensation had to be procured that the marriage might take place before Easter.

A large entertainment was impossible under the circumstances, and only the most intimate friends of the family—about fifty or sixty persons—were invited. The President and Mrs. Grant, the members of the cabinet and their wives (with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Creswell), General, Mrs. and Miss Sherman, Admiral and Mrs. Porter, General and Mrs. Babcock, General and Mrs. Porter, Chief Justice Chase and Mrs. Sprague, the British Minister and Mrs. Thornton, Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister; Baron Esterhazy, Baron Gerolt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Potestadt, the Austrian Consul General at New York and his daughter, Miss De Luce, were among the most distinguished guests.

Daylight was excluded from the house, and wax candles shed a soft light over the rooms, which literally bloomed with flowers. Bouquets, baskets and vases of flowers were seen in the greatest profusion. These were mostly composed of white japonicas, or of delicate tea roses, mingled with violets or small sprays of heliotrope, and were sent by the bride's friends. No other display of presents were made.

When the bridal party were ready to enter the room, Mr. Vinton Goddard, the bride's brother, in the uniform of a West Point cadet, led the way. Miss Goddard and Mr. Overbeck entered together, and Miss Nettie Chase followed. The Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Peter's Church, in full canonicals, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who is at all times handsome, looked particulary well, and was perfectly composed. She wore a rich white satin, made with a train and a corsage cut low. The tunic was also of white satin, and was edged with point lace. Her veil, of tulle, was beautifully arranged and fastened with orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds, a present from the groom.

M. Overbeck wore a frock coat, white vest, necktie and gloves. He is a man of forty, perhaps, of decidedly Teutonic appearance.

Most of the guests wore walking dress and bonnet. Mrs. Grant had on a black velvet dress and red velvet bonnet. Mrs. Dalgren wore pearl-colored moire antique, with pearl ornaments. Miss de Luce, a costume of delicate rose color. All the naval officers present were in full uniform.

As soon as the congratulations were received the party were invited into the dining-room, where an elegant repast was served. The President offered his arm to the bride, and the groom followed with Mrs. Grant.

Very soon after all had returned to the parlors the guests began to take their leave, and the bride hurried away to change her dress to be ready to leave in the 5:30 train for Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Overbeck will spend two or three weeks in New York before sailing for Europe.

It is said that Mr. Overbeck will probably return here as Minister from Austria in the course of two years. He will not take his wife to Hong Kong before June. His Chinese home is said to be magnificent, and his establishment is arranged in princely style.

American Merchant Vessels.

Notwithstanding the many complaints of the decline of our shipping trade, it would seem, after all, to be in a fair condition of prosperity. The official statistics of the tonnage for the year 1869, estimates the entire aggregate tonnage, internal and external, at 4,144,640, despite the decline in our commerce. Of this tonnage the amount in steam vessels was larger than might be expected, being 1,106,566, the greater part being on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, where the steamer tonnage reached 634,322, which is about equal to the whole foreign steam tonnage of England. Of the remainder of our steam tonnage, the western rivers have 276,507 and the northern lakes 146,-239. Sailing vessels and canal boats appear still to have the upper hand in the lake navigation, the tonnage of sail vessels there in 1869 having been 227,832, and of canal boats 215,164. Obviously, then, the steam tonnage of the republic rests mainly on the trade of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and of the western rivers, the aggregate of that section being, for 1869, no less than 2,895,770, while the tonnage of the northern lakes was only 661,368; of the western rivers 392,901, and of the Pacific coast 184,574. All that is needed, to give far greater prosperity to these, is to substitute iron screw propellers for the present wooden hulls and sidewheel steamers. For this purpose, Pittsburgh and Piladelphia offer all possible facilities in the cheapness and abundance of labor and materials, and especially in the superior advantages afforded by our vast iron and cost resources.

LOCAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH,
March 18, 1870.

Engineers and Pilots engaged in steamboating will please take notice, that in taking out or renewing their Licenses, they are required to have them framed, under glass and placed conspicuously in the forward cabin; that masters of steamers will see that the above rule is carried out, and that masters and mates of passenger steamers will take notice that the carrying of hay or straw loose or in bale is prohibited, except it is carried under decks and hatches, or is covered with canvass. See the law:

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That cotton, hemp, hay, straw, or other easily ignitible commodity, shall not be carried on the decks or guards of any steamer carrying passengers, except on ferry boats crossing rivers, and then only on the sterns of such boats, unless the same shall be protected by a complete and suitable covering of canvass or other proper material, to prevent ignition from sparks, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

Light oils, the product of petroleum, that will not stand a fire test by Fahrenheit thermometer of 110°, is deemed unsafe and may not be carried as freight or stores. Masters and mates of towing boats on the Ohio and elsewhere, will do well to observe the *Marine* laws governing the western steamers, and also as well the rules passed by the Board of United States Supervising Inspectors, requiring the carrying of two bright signal lights suspended near the tops of their chimneys, to wit: a green light on the out board side of the starboard chimney, and a red light on the out side of the port chimney, and while the boat is under way to be kept burning bright from dark until daylight, and while towing barges, boats, flats or rafts, the boats, crafts, barges, &c., are required to keep a bright light burning during the night on the outside corners of the boats in front of their tows, and to be carried at least ten feet from the water. All masters of steamers will observe that the stoves in use on their boats must be kept bolted to the decks.

WALKER & ATKINSON,
Local Inspectors.

THE Central railroad of Iowa is attracting renewed attention under recent strong financial combinations. The New York *Tribune* money article of March 5th says of the enterprise:

"The construction of five railroads into St. Paul, the opening of a new system of roads to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, the commencement of work on the Northern Pacific, and the uncertainties of navigation on the Upper Mississippi, have attracted the attention of capitalists to the importance of a North and South line through Iowa to connect these great and productive regions with the southern markets. A strong company have been engaged in this work for two or three years, and have already completed 46 miles, and have graded nearly 100 more. This Company have recently associated several bankers and other railroad capitalists with their enterprise, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., have become agents for the sale of their First Mortgage Bonds, and say that after a full examination, they desire to recommend them as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment. The bonds bear 7 per cent. gold interest, free of tax, and are issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile. The entire amount is less than $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 have already been sold. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and other advertised agents, receive subscriptions, and will give full information.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed the Senate to-day: An act relative to streets in the city of Allegheny. Relative to committing magistrates in the county of Allegheny. To extend the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act for the sale of goods distrained for rent, and to secure such goods to the persons distraining the same, for the better security of rents, and for the purposes therein mentioned, approved March, A. D., 1825, to the city of Pittsburgh; amended by Mr. Graham to include the city of Allegheny. Act relating to vehicle licenses in the city of Pittsburgh. For the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the act relative to the city of Pittsburgh, passed the 13th day of April, 1869, as relates to the making of annual appropriations. Relating to a certain street in the city of Pittsburgh. To refund to the Mechanics' National Bank and the First National Bank of Pittsburgh certain taxes paid under misapprehensions. To empower the Columbia Oil Company to acquire and hold real estate, and to lease and convey. To incorporate the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company in the borough of Sharpsburg, county of Allegheny. To incorporate the Sharpsburg and Kittanning turnpike road, in the county of Allegheny. Authorizing the auditors of Reserve township, in the county of Allegheny, to erect a board footwalk along the roads in said township, and to levy a tax to defray the expenses of the same.

The Sherman Funding Bill.

Mr. Lowry reported from the Committee on Federal Relations protesting against the passage by Congress of the Sherman Funding bill.

Improvement of Penn Avenue.

Mr. Howard, on leave, read in place an act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh. Passed. He also reported an act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The House considered and passed the following bills to-day: To enlarge the coporate powers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company. Relative to the duties of Inspector of Buildings in the City of Pittsburgh. To enable the East End Gas Company to issue bonds, to be secured by mortgage. Relative to election of city and ward officers in the city of Pittsburgh. Authorizing the citizens of Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, to change the method of making and repairing roads and bridges in said township.

The Raid Bill.

Mr. Reinoehl objected from the calendar the bill authorizing the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion, and to provide the means therefor. This bill takes from the State the revenues of Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, York, Adams and other counties, amounting to over two million dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 23, 1870.

SENATE.

The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was debated all day. Mr. Brooke moved to strike out the revival of the State Military Agency at Washington. Lost. Mr. Billingfelt moved to strike out clerk to said agency. Agreed to. Mr. Rutan moved to insert that said agency shall be no expense to the State. Agreed to. Adjourned on the nineteenth section.

The Irwin Resolution.

EVENING.—Mr. Purman's resolution commanding Gen. Irwin's appearance at the bar of the Senate was the special order. Mr. Purman made a speech in favor of his resolution. Mr. Nagle followed, asserting that the Senate had no right to arrest Mr. Irwin. He moved indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

YEAS.

Beck,
Connell,
Duncan,
Findlay,
Linderman,
Nagle,
Osterhout,
Robison,
Watt.

NAYS.

Allen,
Billingfelt,
Buckalew,
Davis,
Hensey,
Howard,
McIntire,
Mumma,
Olmsted,
Purman,
Rutan,
Turner,
White,
Stinson.

Mr. Nagle then moved postponement for the present. Agreed to by a viva voce vote, and the Senate adjourned at eight o'clock, having been in session only half an hour.

Bill Signed.

The Governor this evening signed the Pittsburgh Fire Department bill

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White—Incorporating the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny.

Pension Commissioner.

Mr. Ames—Joint resolution appointing Thomas Nicholson, at a salary of three thousand dollars, as Commissioner to re-examine all claims for pensions from Pennsylvania. Passed.

The Timber Inspector.

The bill for the appointment of an inspector of timber in Allegheny county was taken up. Mr. Walton supported it, but on motion of Mr. Brown it was postponed for one week.

Contested Election Case.

Mr. Bowman—Resolution paying members of the Graham-Mooney contested election committee, which had just reported in favor of Mooney, three hundred, and fifty dollars each, and the clerk the usual amount. Passed.

The Adjournment.

The joint resolution to adjourn on March 31st was amended by Mr. Hong to April 7th, and passed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill authorizing trustees to invest in Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. Passed.

The bill increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven, was amended by Mr. Elliott, and passed.

The bill restoring spring elections was discussed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1870.

The Military Committee's Report.

The report of the Military Committee is exciting considerable unfavorable comment outside of Congress, the first of which is that while the attention of district attorneys is called to the fact that certain parties have attempted to bribe members of the House, attention is not called to those who accepted the bribes. The act of July, 1862, provides that any member of Congress who shall be convicted of receiving reward for procuring any office shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than two years, and be thenceforth disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the United States. The second ground of criticism is that the committee has recommended a violation of a law in the matter, since the act of January, 1857, provides as follows: "No person examined and testifying before either House of Congress or either committee of either house, shall be held to answer criminally in any Court of justice, or be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either house of Congress, or any committee of either House, as to what he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act, and that no statement made by a paper produced by any witness before either House of Congress or before any committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice."

The Rock Island Bridge

The Rock Island bridge bill passed by Congress and to-day sent to the President, declares that in the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress, across the Mississippi river between Rock Island and the City of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, as recommened by the Chief of Engineers, provided, that in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

The Sutro-Tunnel Contest Ended.

The Sutro-tunel contest, decided in the House to-day, has been carried on quite vigorously here for many weeks. The law of July, 1866, gave Sutro certain rights, under which he got a royalty of two dollars per ton on all silver ore taken from the Comstock lode, Virginia City, Nevada. He has recently got into a quarrel with the Bank of California, and some time ago a bill was brought in to repeal the clause giving him this royalty. The committee reported against the bill, but Sargeant presented a minority report in its favor. The question was disposed of to-day, the bill being defeated by 126 to 41. The floor and galleries were well filled with persons more or less interested in the matter, and there was some rejoicing among Sutro's friends at his victory.

The Cuban Resolution.

The report sent out last night to some of the newspapers that the neutrality bill of the House Foreign Affairs Committee commanded almost unanimous support is by no means correct. The first question was in taking the Senate bill, which prohibits the fitting out of expeditions here as a substitute. This was lost by yeas—Orth, Willard, Ambler and Myers; nays—Banks, Wilkinson, Sheldon, Wood and Swann. The question on reporting the bill was carried by six to three; the nays being Orth, Willard and Ambler, who will join in a minority report. Mr. Judd was out of town, but will join in the minority report when the matter comes up for action.

The Anti-Mormon Bill.

The anti-Mormon bill has finally gone through the House by a good majority, about as it was originally introduced by Mr. Cullom. Five sections put in by the Committee were cut out, including the one authorizing the enlistment of troops to enforce the laws, and that appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of persons affected by the bill. The measure as it now stands contains twenty-nine sections of a stringent character, and is in accordance with the policy advocated by Mr. Cullom.

State War Claims.

Most of the State war claims have been wholly or partly audited and paid by the Treasury, and the work on unsettled balances is going on as rapidly as possible. A new feature of the matter involved is coming to a head, as some of the Western States are putting in claims for interest money. These cannot be allowed or paid without legislation by Congress, and a bill on the subject is likely enough to appear before the end of the session.

Judge Bradley.

Associate Justice Bradley, who was confirmed on Monday, presented himself at the Supreme Court this morning, was sworn by the Clerk, and at once took his seat on the bench. He will be assigned to the Sixth or Southern Circuit. His arrival here was hastened by telegrams, and it is understood some important cases are to be argued before the end of the week.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1870.

A PRESIDENTIAL COUP D'ETAT.

It is confidently rumored that the President contemplates, and will shortly execute a *coup d'etat* by which an entire new Cabinet will be selected, prominent in which is Benjamin F. Butler, either as Secretary of State or Treasurer. It is certain that Secretary Fish will have to retire. The movement is said to be the result of a combination for a Presidential succession in 1872, and to flank certain aspirants now in Cabinet positions.

THE PRESIDENT DISPLEASED WITH SPAIN.

The Secretary of State is still in correspondence with the Spanish authorities in relation to the seizure of the steamer Aspinwall and for other breaches of international law. It is said the President is displeased at the manner in which the Spanish authorities are acting, and has expressed himself very decidedly to the Secretary of State. A prominent Congressman and member of the House Foreign Committee publicly stated that if the people knew half the testimony before the committee in regard to Cuban belligerency they would rise en masse and drive Fish out.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES BROKEN UP.

Supervisor Perry reports six illicit distilleries broken up in Wilkes county, North Carolina, during last month.

WITHDRAWN.

The President withdraws the nomination of George H. Hand as Secretary of Dakota Territory.

PAYMENT OF INFORMERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a House resolution, expresses himself in favor of the abolition of the system of moieties, &c., to informers, but thinks Congress should appropriate say $350,000 annually for use by the Commissioner under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in the detection and punishment of persons violating the revenue laws.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letter from Napoleon to Olivier.

PARIS, March 22.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a letter from the Emperor to Prime Minister Ollivier. He says it would be expedient in the present condition of affairs to adopt all reforms which will restore constitutional government to France, in order to put an end to that immoderate desire for change which possesses certain spirits who disturb the public mind by their belief in the stability of the present *regime*. Among the reforms which he has instituted the Emperor places in the first rank those which touch the constitution and prerogatives of the Senate. He urges Ollivier to concert with his colleagues for the submission to him (the Emperor) of a project for a *Senatus Consultum* which will fix invariably the fundamental provisions growing out of the plebiscitum of 1852, divide the legislative power between the two Chambers, and restore to the nation a part of the representative powers which had heretofore been delegated.

The Bonaparte Trial.

PARIS, March 22.—In the trial of Prince Bonaparte now progressing at Tours, the prisoner, on being permitted to make his statement, said that no man of spirit would have acted otherwise than he did under the circumstances. He denied having armed himself purposely to meet Rochefort, as had been stated. He had always been in the habit of carrying a revolver. Rochefort has been cited to appear as a witness.

TOURS, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session this morning. A slight change was made in the arrangement of the court room. The Judges now sit at the upper end of the hall, with the Procureur General and assistants on their right, the clerks and officers of the court in the center, and the jury, prisoner with his counsel, and reporters on the left. The remainder of the apartment is devoted to spectators, but the space is very limited. The first witness examined was M. Milliere, who came into court between two gensd'armes. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Bonaparte to Rochefort was not a provocation, but an insult. Being asked why he wore arms he replied he lived in a district outside the city, and going home late at night, was obliged to carry arms for self-protection. He incidentally blamed the Government for delay in the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was repremanded by the President of the Court. The Prince rose excitedly and declared that Milliere and Grousset had both sworn they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur General insisted that the witness should be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. The court decided that the witness should remain, and he concluded his testimony. Several servants of the accused were placed upon the stand and some of his personal friends were examined. The latter damaged the defense by displaying too much zeal.

Paul De Cassagnac was next examined. He was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution. M. La Racco, who testified in favor of the accused, was at one point called to question by the Court because he showed too much warmth. All the witnesses for the defense testified that they noticed a contusion on his cheek after the affray, but a physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face was placed on the stand and swore he saw no signs of a contusion. He was immediately confronted by the other witnesses, but repeated his statement. The audience were much excited by the contradiction. The defense attempted to prove that the Prince did not until Fouville had drawn a pistol, and also that a plot had been formed against the life of the Prince before the affair of the Rue D'Auteuil, but the evidence failed to sustain either allegation. It is expected Rochefort will be examined to-morrow.

Commercial Panic in Buenos Ayres.

LISBON, March 23.—A commercial panic is prevailing at Buenos Ayres. Several failures had occurred, and it is supposed others would follow.

Napoleon Warmly Applauded.

PARIS, March 22.—The journals of this city are warm in their approbation of Napoleon's declaration in favor of adopting all reforms which the constitutional government requires.

The Emperor's letter to Ollivier is warmly applauded by the Orleanists. The *Journal des Debats* accepts it as the restoration of a parliamentary *regime*.

Hostilities in New Zealand.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices from New Zealand state that hostilities have re-commenced in that country between the Maoris and the colonists.

No Trace of the City of Boston.

The vessels which were recently sent out to search for the missing steamer "City of Boston," have returned unsuccessful, having found no trace of her.

Parliament.

LONDON, March 23.—In the Commons last night, debate was resumed on the bill for enforcement of the laws in Ireland. Mr. Downing, of Cork, denounced the press clauses. He thought the bill, with that clause retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr. Manners censured the supineness of the Government in Irish affairs.

Messrs. Digby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock and other members from Ireland, participated in the debate. Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question, in order to prescribe coercive measures.

Mr. Wheely held that Popery was the author of all Irish sorrows.

Mr. Bryan, of Kilkenny, objected to the powers entrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous.

Mr. Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had abdicated its functions in Ireland, or encouraged illusions, as had been charged. He was confident the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism. The criminal results were the same, though the acts themselves were different. The Government acted only under a sense of danger of a crisis, yet it did not venture upon a premature and inadequate proscription. Agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because heretofore it had been without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with England's exporting to them a multitude of malcontents, so restive under all restraints. It was good policy to isolate a class committing agrarian and political violence, to draw moral strength to the government by weaning from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathizing with assassins. Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but effective.

Mr. Gladstone closed the debate. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official, perhaps, was the proper person. He was sorry to say the tone of the discussion might be classified under three heads: First, criticism of the bill itself; second, criticism of the Government, and third, criticism of the motive of introducing the bill. The state of Ireland, so far as ordinary crime was concerned, was satisfactory. Agrarianism, however, was rampant. He took this occasion to deny responsibility of much that has been attributed to him. His sentiments toward Ireland had been vilely misrepresented. He admitted the injustice of legislating for exceptional cases, but it was wrong longer to withhold a law of reform. A strong sense of its necessity alone prompted the present measure. Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so, the evil would soon vanish, and Parliament might assume that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

The House then divided and the bill passed, as follows: for the bill 425; against 13.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons the burial bill came up for second reading, and provoked an animated debate, as it authorizes the burial of dissenters with their own rites in church yards. George Osborne argued to show the injustice and bigotry of exclusion. Messrs. Cross and Beresford opposed the bill because it would give a violent shock to churchmen, might cause unseemly collisions and really outraged public sentiment.

H. A. Bruce was for a measure so likely to have the effect of softening sectarian asperities. Gathorne Hardy could not approve the bill. It not only authorized dissenters to use the burial grounds of the church, but granted to the Masons, Foresters and other fraternities the right to claim the same privilege. The House divided, and the majority for second reading was 111. A motion to refer the bill to a select committee was rejected by a majority of 91. The House adjourned.

The Warrior at Lisbon.

LISBON, March 23.—The Warrior has arrived in the Tagus from Madeira. She brings no tidings of the steamer City of Boston. The Warrior has several cases of small-pox on board.

Testimony in the Oneida Case.

LONDON, March 23.—The testimony given by the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, befor the court of investigation at Yokohama, has been received. It goes to show no one on the Bombay was aware of the condition of the Oneida, while there was much alarm for that of the Bombay, and it was deemed necessary to make for shoal water with all speed.

Gold Coming.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.—The Bremen steamer Donau, for New York, takes out £40,000 in gold.

Political Alliance.

MADRID, March 13.—Active negotiations are going on here for alliance of the Unionists with the Radical party.

The Bonaparte Homicide Trial.

TOURS, March 23.—The High Court of Justice opened this morning. Witnesses were examined to prove Fonvielle said Victor Noir slapped the Prince in the face. The lawyers for the prosecution dwelt with effect on some grave contradictions in the testimony. A number of policemen testified to remarks made by Fonvielle after his arrest. One of the prosecuting lawyers created a sensation by declaring the original report of the police in the case not to be found, only a copy dated ten days later could be produced. One witness swore he heard Fonvielle exclaim that if his pistol had not missed fire he would have shot the Prince. This had some effect on the spectators, who are evidently beginning to lean to the cause of the Prince.

Addresses for the prosecution were then examined. M. Arnauld testified that Victor Noir had no intention of attacking the accused when he went to the house.

Henri Rochefort was called as a witness for the prosecution. There was much agitation among the spectators at the announcement of his name. Rochefort entered the court room accompanied by two *gens d'armes*, and took his place on the witness stand. He was pale but very calm. He replied quietly to the interrogations, and after repeating the contents of the letter sent him by the accused, which occasioned the visit of Noir and Fonvielle, he retired to the bench reserved for journalists. Many of the latter shook hands with him as he took his seat.

The wife of Louis Noir brother of Victor, was called to testify. She was much agitated. She said Victor Noir could not have slapped the Prince, because the gloves on his hands were found intact.

Other witnesses corroborated the statement of Arnauld that Noir did not intend to quarrel with the Prince.

M. Morele, reporter for the *Moniteur*, testified that the witnesses who now swear to Fonvielle's admission that Noir slapped the Prince did not say so at first.

M. Milliere and other witnesses testified to the physical weakness of Victor Noir, and the improbability of his striking the prince as the defense alleged.

During an intermission of the Court, many friends of Rochefort gathered around him, when the gens d'armes interfered, and surrounding the prisoner, kept his friends back.

Consecration of Bishops.

ROME, March 23.—The Pope yesterday, in consistory, consecrated the appointment of Bishops of Toronto, Savannah, Annodale and St. Augustine.

Petitions Against Infallibility.

PARIS, March 23.—Petitions against the proclamation of Papal infallibility are circulating in Switzerland.

Antidote.

The *Siecle*, opposition organ, considers the Emperor's letter to Ollivier as an antidote to the *coup d' etat* of December.

Prim and the Army.

MADRID, March 23.—Gen. Prim has issued orders to army officers and to the Madrid garrison to obey no orders in extreme eventualities, unless they are signed by him.

Loan Bill Passed.

In the Cortes to-day, the treasury bond loan bill passed by a vote of 129 to 79.

"Accidental Homicide."

It is predicted in semi-official quarters that a verdict of accidental homicide will be given by the jury, if an inquest is held in the case of Prince Henri de Bourbon.

All Risks Declined on the City of Boston.

LONDON, March 23.—The Underwriters now decline all risks on the steamer City of Boston.

The Hudson Bay Territory.

Sir Stafford Northcote says the government of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada.

Settlement.

The affairs of Brown & Bowden, of Cardiff, will be arranged probably without bankruptcy.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Message From the President.

Our National Humiliation—Direct Money Subsidies Recommended—Congress Urged to Take Early Action on the Subject.

WASHINGTON March 23.—The following is the message of the President, sent to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the executive message of December 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our decreasing merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the Committee of the House of Representatives entrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline in American commerce has completed its work and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this is a fitting time to execute the promise.

The very able, calm and exhaustive report of the Committee points out the great wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty million dollars annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners for doing what should be done by American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent and energetic population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans. No matter what is the cost, delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure an increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contract for ship building will probably be entered until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all large vessels contracted for this year will fail of completion before winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induces me to request your early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing, building ships and navigating them, and utilizing the vast capital at home. This business employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning; it creates a home market for the products of the farm and shop; it diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of the freights and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives us a superiority upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war.

Our navy, at the commencement of the late war, consisted of less than one hundred vessels of about 150,000 tons, and a force of about 8,000 men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth, six hundred vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons and about 70,000 men, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war. The committee on the cause of the reduction of American tonnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submit two bills, which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the nation its marine power. Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity: the actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. As the report is before Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but I refer only to the methods recommended by the Committee to give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule, if it can be adopted, I believe that a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than indirect aid given to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted, but in addition to subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given in an effective way, and therefore I commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the committee and referred to in this message.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 23, 1870.

A New Way to Do It.

Some remarkable financial operations are going on in Italy of late. Dr. Ripley in his last letter to the NEW YORK *Tribune*, dated at Naples, gives the following particulars: The chief operator in these transactions, Guglielmo Ruffo Scilla, commenced his career within one or two years past, meeting with such apparent success that he was speedily followed by a host of imitators. He is said to be a man of highly respectable connections,—I have heard that he belongs to a noble aristocratic family—but I don't know how true that may be—at all events, he has borne, until recently, a perfectly unblemished reputation. It was his custom, in the first instance, to receive deposits from his personal friends and acquaintances, allowing a certain advance on the usual rate of interest, but holding out no extravagant temptations for investment. The news spread that the Ruffo Scilla Bank offered unusually favorable terms to depositors, and business soon began to pour in with an unexpected rush. Scilla had no legitimate employment for the funds thus accumulated in his hands; he was no army contractor, no builder of railways, no jobber of stocks; but simply a money-lender; the proceeds from this source speedily became inadequate to meet the interest on the deposits, and he adopted the system, on which the whole movement was founded, of paying the interest of one depositor from the principal of another, and appropriating the surplus to his own use. As this game demanded the perpetual replenishment of his funds, he fell into the practice of employing collectors, as they were called, for the purpose of soliciting investments. These fellows soon formed a little financial army of their own. Being well acquainted with the system of their principal, it could not but occur to them that the trick might be made as profitable to themselves as to their employer. They had got a taste of blood; they knew the haunts of the victims; they were familiar with their exposure and their weaknesses; and it was natural that they should prefer to hunt for themselves, instead of remaining the jackalls for the lion, who was sure to take the fattest of the prey for his own share.

Beef Packing in Texas—The Way it is Done.

A Houston letter to the Galveston *News* says: "The beef after being killed, skinned, and the entrails taken out, is taken from the slaughter house to the dissecting room, (as I shall call it,) where the flesh is taken from the bones. It is then placed in a retort or refrigerator, by the use of an air pump and some other process, the impure gases are removed from the meat which is then strung upon wires, and placed in a large oven, and roasted by heated air. This is done by an admirably contrived machinery; it is then let down to the bottom of the oven, and taken out while the fresh meat is placed in at the top—the killing still going on. When the meat is taken from the oven it is placed in a hopper and ground up like sausage meat; it is then canned and placed for several hours in a tank filled with hot water; then it is hermetically sealed, and is ready for shipment. The whole system seems to be a decided success, and is destined to effect an entire revolution in the cattle trade of Texas. The meat, though cooked and ready for table use, can be kept for any length of time, and in any climate, and retain all the rich juices and fresh flavor of the newly killed meat."

FOREIGN EYES ON AMERICA.

The Interest Felt Abroad in the Tariff Question in Congress.

[From Ryland's Iron Trade Circular.]

A greater activity may be noticed as having existed in the armor-plate and heavier branches of the trade during the week. The large houses are well employed upon orders that are said to offer active employment two or three years. In the steel trade manufacturers still complain of the unsatisfactory condition of the dispute with America. Still, although a general stagnation of trade with that country must be reported, with the home markets and markets other than American, business is in an average state. A moderate trade is doing in files, and the same may be said of edge tools. The large cutlery houses are not well off, while a slight improvement over last week is all that can be noticed in the electro-plate and Britannia metal branches, several good orders having been received during the past week. The American tariff bill is attracting attention, and the shape it will bear when passed by Congress is looked forward to with considerable excitement. Its introduction into Congress with its high protective duties is said to meet with opposition from at least two of the Diplomatic body at Washington, who complain of unjust discrimination of trade with their countries. The Italian Charge d'Affaires objects to the high duty on marble. The other grievance is with Russia, and refers to the high duty on Russian hemp.

THE career of Mr. George Wakeman, whose death was recently announced, affords a very happy illustration of what may be accomplished, even from the most humble beginning, by dint of perseverance and industry. Mr. Wakeman, when but a boy, imbibed the idea of becoming a journalist and instructed himself in stenography. At the age of sixteen he obtained employment on the New York *Ledger*, and after a short and irregular service on weekly and daily newspapers in that city, he became quite popular as a newspaper writer. By dint of downright hard work and indomitable pluck he gradually made himself an excellent sketch writer, and one of the very best short-hand reporters in this or in any country. The quantity of matter which he could turn out in a given time was enormous, and the accuracy of his reports was even more admirable than the rate at which they were written. His intelligence enabled him to fill out the gaps, which an inaudible speaker might make, with perfect fidelity to the sense, and to reproduce correctly technicalities or quotations, however recondite, which a speaker might introduce. So well was his faculty in this respect known to the public speakers, in whose behalf he used it, that Mr. John Van Buren, being once complimented upon a speech reported by him, replied characteristically that the speech was a good speech, but he was uncertain whether he or Mr. Wakeman made it good. The habit of rummaging newspapers, in search of things curious, which Mr. Wakeman had formed in a newspaper office, began to stand him in good stead about three years ago, when the first of the articles by which he is best known began to appear in the *Galaxy*. These articles were collections of great numbers of out-of-the-way anecdotes, mostly of the use and misuses of words, which were all made to illustrate some moral, and were strung together with a quaint humor which made them extremely entertaining.

THE following from *The Economist*, London, is very gratifying evidence that "confidence in the future of the United States Government credit" is being firmly established abroad, and that our bonds are advancing, and we think in a short time they will command, as they ought, the highest price of any five and six per cent. securities offered in England. We have both the ability and the disposition to pay our debts. *The Economist* says:

The demand which is being made by the South and West portions of the United States for an increase of currency is an indication that the interchange of commodities is on the increase, and that prosperity is returning. The declaration of the President that every dollar of superfluous expenditure is to be cut off is another feature calculated to inspire still more confidence in the future of the United States Government credit. The rather rapid decline in the premium on gold of late has consequently brought in buyers in force both here and on the continent, notwithstanding the high figures reached; and the firmness with which these bonds are held is proved by the slight relapse only which took place in the middle of the week, when the premium on gold recovered one per cent. The United States bonds have been quieter the last day or two, but the late advance is firmly maintained. The 5-20s of 1862 closed at 90¼ to 90½, the 1865s at 89¾ to 89⅞, and the 1867s at 88⅞ to 88¾.

THE expiration of Bessemer's original patent, while it permits of the use of his process of refining iron by driving air through the same when in a molten condition, does not entirely relieve manufacturers from the payment of royalties. Bessemer's original process by itself is not capable of producing with certainty a metal of uniform quality, and has hitherto been practised only in connection with an alloy patented by Mushet. This alloy contains iron, manganese and carbon, the neutral combination spiegeleisen beng generally used, and is introduced into the metal while the latter is in a molten condition, insuring a product which is uniform and reliable. Mushet's patent is the hands of the owners of Bessemer's patent, and will not expire for a year, being dated May 26, 1857. During the last fourteen years Bessemer has patented numerous improvements and apparatus, all more or less essential in practically working his process. By one of his latest patented improvements it is said that he can save waste material equal to 25 per cent. of the former product.

SOME interesting facts on the cattle trade were recently submitted before a social science association at Albany. It was stated that the consumption of beef in France was 910,000 tons; in England 1,660,000 tons, and in the United States 2,000,000 tons. One of the principal sources of supply of cattle to the eastern States and New York was Texas. When the war broke out Texas had only 3,000,000 cattle. There are now 12,000,000 head of cattle in that State. The total supposed value of all the cattle in the United States was $100,000,000, and the total annual consumption amounted to 50,000,000 head. In New York alone there were $32,000,000 worth of meat annually consumed, besides 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $33,000,000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000, and 29,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at $7,000,000; a total of $55,000,000.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

March 19.—The market for Scotch pig remains about as last noted. The demand is confined to small parcels to supply the immediate wants of dealers, but, as there is very little coming forward, prices are supported. The sales are 50 tons Gartsherrie at $36; 75 do Glengarnock, $33 50; 250 do Eglinton, $32; 100 do Clyde, on private terms; and to arrive, 100 do Coltness, $31, gold. There is only a moderate inquiry for American, and prices are inclined to soften. We notice sales of 100 tons Allentown at $33; 50 do Crane, $32 50; and 1000 do Andover Forge, $31. In wrought scrap sales have been made of 300 tons No 1, from yard, on private terms. There is a good demand for both new and old rails, and prices are steady at the advance noted in our last; 1,540 tons old double-headed sold on private terms—our mills are understood to be nearly full of orders. Refined bar continues depressed, and prices, if anything, are a little lower, $78 having been accepted for small lots English from store.

IRONTON, OHIO.

There is no noticeable change in prices this week, the majority of the furnaces having met the decline and submitted to a reduction on their former figures. The difficulty of obtaining common labor for wood chopping this winter, and the bad weather will necessitate small blasts the coming season, although some of the furnaces attempted to get up stock for 3,500 and 4,000 tons.

In town all the mills seem to be busy. If the prices were perfectly satisfactory the business would certainly be remunerative.

We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.	$42 00@45 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.	40 00@42 00
Mill	38 00@40 00
Cold blast	60 00@63 00
Stone coal No. 1	40 00@43 00
Stone coal No 2	37 00@39 00

PHILADELPHIA.

March 19.—The market for pig metal has not varied very materially since the date of our last report, and the dullness which then prevailed is now the most prominent feature. The month of March thus far has been the dullest period in Philadelphia since the year 1861. The sales of all descriptions effected recently being hardly a shadow of what they were in former years. But when we take into consideration the number of coal and labor strikes which have occurred, together with the violent fluctuations in gold and exchange, which have greatly unsettled values, it is natural that buyers hold off, and limit their purchases to actual requirements. An inadequate supply of coal is compelling some furnaces to suspend operations, and labor troubles are forcing others to follow suit. The only sale of consequence reported is 1,600 tons "Andover" Gray Forge at $31, delivered at Hoboken. Purchasers of rails, in basing their calculations on the English gold prices, have shown little disposition to purchase American iron at prices asked, but such orders now held in reserve will have to be placed within the next thirty or sixty days, which will, in giving employment to the mills, strengthen the tone of the market, which is so much wanted. The large furnaces throughout the country appear to be determined to buy only as they require, and not in advance, as has usually been their custom.

Manufactured Iron—Buyers of bar iron come forward with less freedom and are hardly so liberal in their purchases, notwithstanding a slight concession was accepted. The stocks on hand are quite moderate, and an active business is anticipated upon the opening of navigation which will occur in a week or two. We quote at $78@80. Old rails have been sold more freely within the past week at prices ranging from $37@38, gold, to arrive here, with sales of 3,500 tons, but late yesterday 800 tons U's sold, to arrive, at a shade under the former figure. Scrap iron is active at $40@41, currency, for No. 1 wrought. Cast is dull at $26@28.

Scotch Pig—Is steady at $34@35 ℔ ton for Eglinton and $36@37 for Glengarnock. The stock in first hands is nearly exhausted.

Blooms—Are neglected.

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, March 19.—The market for pig iron is unusually quiet for the season, and sales continue to be confined mostly to small lots. But foundrymen, and manufacturers generally, are rather bare of supplies; and with the exigencies of consumption beginning to press, they are preparing to stock up as soon as satisfied that prices have touched bottom.

The best foreign brands are scarce, and a shade firmer with a little recovery in gold. But currency prices are without much quotable change. American iron is in rather better demand, though at a little concession on the part of holders, for large lots. The supply is liberal, especially of the low grades of pig, and these are selling at relatively low prices.

Manufactured iron, of most descriptions, is unusually dull; and with supplies accumulating on the hands of mill owners and importers, prices, as a general thing, rule low and unremunerative. The seasonable hardware trade is being very slowly developed, and dealers throughout the country have thus far taken less than their usual stocks. There have, also, been some failures and suspensions among manufacturers. But there is a fair demand for railroad supplies and building materials, and new English rails have advanced in price.

Washington, Pa., Wool Market.

Wool—In the wool market there has been less activity than for several weeks past, though prices for all desirable grades are well sustained. But the demand has been somewhat restricted of late, from the fact that goods prices have not advanced in an equal ratio with those of the raw material; hence manufacturers hesitate to meet holders of wool upon the basis of the extreme rates now demanded by the latter. Moreover, many of the former, who have been free buyers during the last month or six weeks, have their wants temporarily supplied, and now keep out of the market to avoid excitement, and from fear of stimulating a further advance. But stocks of all grades of domestic fleece are now so reduced, and the impossibility of replenishing them from the interior has been so fully demonstrated, that holders are quite indifferent to sales, as well as confident of realizing still higher prices before the end of the season.—*Reporter*.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870.

Money was in more active demand to-day at some of the banks, and it was tasking pretty severely their means to accommodate the customer paper offered. At some of the discount houses a good supply of loanable means is reported, and all acceptable offerings go through at customary rates.

In local stocks the market is unusually dull. Bank stocks are not in as good demand. The proposition in the Funding Bill that has passed the Senate compelling the banks to exchange the six per cent. for a four and a half per cent. to secure their circulation, is not very flattering for the future of the National banks. It was reported in our Washington dispatches this morning, that from an estimate recently made at the Comptroller's office these institutions are so heavily taxed by National and State governments, and their current expenses are so great as to amount to about eight per cent. on their capital stock, which they have to pay before they can realize anything for dividends. It is thought that should Congress interfere much further in imposing unreasonable restrictions and demands upon National banks, that there will be a general throwing up of their charters under the National banking act, and a reorganizing under State laws without any right to issue notes. They can bank on greenbacks, as do indipendent banking associations.

—No advices from Washington on the funding bill were afloat to-day to disturb the equanimity of the Government bond market. The fluctuations were trifling.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '64	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107⅜	107⅜	107¼
U. S. Bonds '67	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '68	108¾	109	108⅞
10-40s	105	105½	105½
Gold	112½	112⅝	112⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112½	112⅝	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¼	114	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	109⅝	109⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	108⅝	108½	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109	108¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	107⅝	107¼	...	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	108⅝	108½	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	108¾	108¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	105½	105½	...	...
U. S. Currency 6's	112¼	112¾	½	...

—Wall street railway stocks lost the greater portion of the late advances. The Northwests are feverish and excited. The *Herald* says: "It will be remembered that when gold took its tumble from 120 to 110¼, the bull cliques were loaded up with stocks. Some of them have since unloaded and gone 'short,' inducing the street to imitate their example. The result has been a decline from seven to ten per cent. in the Northwest stocks and a break of about ten per cent. in both the St. Pauls. These are the more salient instances of the decline. The easy condition of the money market enabled the original 'bulls' to hold on throughout it all, and it is an open question now whether the market has not been oversold by the 'bear' cliques and the outside operators. One prominent 'bear' party are now making a most desperate effort to cover their 'shorts.'"

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 23, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	193¼	193½	192⅞	192⅞	192¾
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem	......	143⅝	......	143⅛	......
Reading	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96
Michigan Central	......	119⅜	......	119⅜	......
Michigan Southern	87½	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½
Illinois Central	......	140¾	......	141	......
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	......	101	101⅛	100¾	100¾
Chicago and Northwestern	73⅜	73⅛	73	73	71⅞
Do preferred	85⅝	85⅛	84¾	84½	83
Rock Island	122	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	120⅜
St. Paul	......	61¼	......	60½	59⅞
St. Paul preferred	......	75	......	74⅜	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	......	45⅞	......	45	......
Toledo and Wabash pref.	......	73⅛	......	......	......
Fort Wayne	93½	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Chicago and Alton	......	111⅛	......	111⅛	......
Ohio and Mississippi	......	29⅛	......	29¾	......
Western Union Telegraph	......	33⅛	......	32⅞	......
Pacific Mall	......	33⅛	......	33⅛	......
Adams Express	......	61⅛	......	61	......
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	......	......	......	19¼	......
American M. U. Express	......	37⅛	......	37⅜	......
United States Express	......	46⅞	......	47	......
Merchants' Union Ex.	......	10	......	......	......
Gold	112⅝	112½	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193⅛	192¾	...	⅜
Erie	24⅞	25	⅛	...
Harlem	143	143⅛	⅛	...
Reading	96½	96	...	½
Mich. Central	119¼	119⅜	...	...
Mich. Southern	87⅞	87½	...	⅜
Illinois Central	140⅞	143	2⅛	...
Clev. and Pitts	99⅜	100⅜	1	...
Chicago and North	73⅞	71⅞	...	2
Do. preferred	85⅜	83	...	2⅜
Rock Island	121½	120⅜	...	⅞
St. Paul	61½	59⅞	...	1⅝
Do. preferred	74⅞	73⅜	...	1½
Tol. and Wabash	45⅞	45	...	⅞
Do. preferred	73	73⅛	⅛	...
Fort Wayne	93½	93⅛	...	⅜
Chicago and Alton	112	111⅛	...	⅞
Ohio and Miss.	29½	29⅛	...	⅜
Western U. Tel.	35	32⅞	...	2⅛
Pacific Mail	33½	33⅛	...	⅜
Adams Express	61⅛	61	...	⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co	19⅜	19¼	...	⅛
American M. U. Ex	38	37¾	...	¼
U. S. Express	45⅝	47	1⅜	...
Merch. U. Ex.	7	10	3	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The demand for certain articles is steadily improving, but not to that extent we would like to see. Buyers are not very anxious to invest; they have not yet made up their minds that prices have touched their lowest point. There is a good deal of competition going on between the wholesale grocers. The rates of certain descriptions are full as low as in the Eastern cities. There is no necessity of dealers going East when they can purchase here at the same prices. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,863	3,874
Apples, bbls	2,583	1,564
Cheese, boxes	481	362
Corn, sacks	2,786	1,254
Wheat, sacks	3,484	2,174
Barley, sacks	3,021	2,662
Rye, sacks	1,267	738
Oats, sacks	3,211	1,547
Butter, packages	502	454

The above shows a material falling off in the receipts of most of the articles numerated.

ASHES—The market is well supplied. Prices ave undergone no change. We quote sales of soda ash refined 4¼@4½c; pots 7¼@7½c; pearl 9@9

APPLES—The market is fairly supplied. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 253 barrels. We are reported regular sales of extra choice at $3 25@3 75c; choice $3@3 25; fair $2 75@3 00; common and mixed lots sold at $2@2 25@2 50 ℔ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, attracting but little attention; prices have further declined, with sales at 50@65 as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts for the past twenty four hours. Packages were received by river and rail, not including what came by express. The market was weak and tending downward. Sales were reported at the following: Extra choice in tubs and firkins 37@38c; choice in kegs 33@34c; good and sweet is held at 28@30c; common 18@20c; packed butter is dull and sells at about the same rate as lard.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ℔ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ℔ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2@2 25; common lots sold at $1 75@2 ℔ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 ℔ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm with a good demand, and light stock to operate with. Sales of Eastern cultivated were reported at $23@25 ℔ bbl.; pretty steep that.

CARBON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 23¼@24c ℔ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CIDER—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at $6 50@7 00 ℔ bbl; other lots were dull at prices ranging from $3 00 @5 00 ℔ bbl, as to quality and location.

CHEESE—The market was dull with a decline in prices. Western Reserve sold at 16@16½c; Hamburg 16½c; Ohio factory, 17c: Goshen, 17½c; New York Goshen, 18½c; Sweitzer, 19@20c; Limberger, 19c.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is fast drawing to a close; we quote nominally $9 50@10 ℔ cwt.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for all kinds of fruit was limited, with a supply in excess of the demand, and a liberal stock on hand waiting for purchasers Quotations: extra choice bright dried apples 9c; prime 7½c; fair 7c; prime to choice dried peaches, halves, 9@10c; quarters 8@8½c; dried blackberries 12@13c, pickled cherries 28@29c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand for the various kinds; prices have undergone but little alterations, one of the mills has reduced their prices 10c ℔ barrel. The present rates are: all winter wheat, choice, $5 50, $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 00@5 50 ℔ barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c per barrel less. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 20c ℔ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 70; in sacks $6 40; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 70; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 70; in sacks $5 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ℔ barrel. Starlight, $5 75 ℔ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Pacific, $5 00 ℔ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80@5 90 ℔ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ℔ barrel.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, the previous rates have been maintained under a liberal export demand: sales were reported at 26@27c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand is steadily improving. Dealers report a fair business being transacted. They speak decidedly more hopeful of the future The current figures were: Bacon—Shoulders plain, 11½@12c; sugar cured, do, 13@13½c; hams—sugar cured 17c; canvassed, 17¾c; plain, 16½c; sides, ribbed, 15@15½c; clear, do, 16@16½c; breakfast bacon, 17c. Lard—tierces, 14¼@14½c; buckets, 15@15½c; country lard in kegs, 14c,

MESS PORK—Sales at $27 00@27 50.

DRIED BEEF—19@19½c for sugar cured.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 00 ℔ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ℔ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03 @1 07 ℔ gallon.

FEED—Holders report a good inquiry and a material increase in sales. The mills report sales at the following: Bran, wholesale, $1 00 ℔ cwt; retail $1 15; shipstuffs $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Best kiln dried flint at $5 50@6 00 ℔ bushel.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at $1 75; Cleveland $2 25 ℔ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@93c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

LARD OIL—Market well supplied with sales of No 1 extra at $1 28@1 30; No 2 at 85@87c.

WHISKY—The market was steady but not very active; we are reported sales at the following:
Highwines at 98c; common rectified $1 09; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela $2 50@5 00 ℔ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was not an active one. The sales made were principally for local purposes, at 85@90c from first hands, and 95c@$1 00 from store.

BEESWAX—In fair demand; we can report sales at 40@42c ℔ lb.

SALT—The market was quiet; we can report small sales of Allegheny, by the car load, at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—The market rules dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to dispose of their stocks; buyers are holding off, merely taking sufficient to meet their current wants. Choice peachblows are held at 40@45c ℔ bush on track or $1 25@1 50 ℔ bbl.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand, nothing more. Prices have undergone a variety of changes; some kinds have advanced, whilst others have declined. The rates were as follows: Mackerel prices have slightly advanced; herrings and codfish have declined. The following are the current rates: White fish, new, $9 ℔ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $30; No. 1 Bay $29; No 2 shore, large, $20; medium $18; No 3, large bbls, $15; half bbls $8; Lake shad $5 ℔ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large 6c. Herrings, lake, $4 25 ℔ half bbl; Bay island $8 ℔ bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ℔ bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled, with fair wagon receipts; prices are very irregular and uncertain. Sales of baled reported on landing and depot at, choice timothy, $17@18; and from store at $19@20 ℔ ton. Wagon lots ranged from $15@20.

TALLOW—City rendered 9c; country 8½c; rough 6@6½c ℔ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market well supplied. We note sales at $1 50@1 75 ℔ gallon, packages included.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c, ℔ lb.

PEA NUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@10c ℔ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 55. Tubs, No 1 $11 00; No 2 $10 00; No 3 $9 00. Washboards $3 00.

PEARL BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at the following: No. 4, 6c; No. 3, 6½c; No. 1, 6¾c.

OAT MEAL—$10 50 ℔ bbl; half bbl $5 50.

GRAIN—The market has not been an active one; dealers are still taking hold sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Barley 325 sacks; wheat 483 sacks. The mills are purchasing red winter $1 10@1 13, as to quality. Oats dull and neglected; prices no lower: the bottom has evidently been reached. Prices from wharf and from depot are 42@43c, and from store at 46@47c. Corn is more fancied with sales reported from first hands at 72@73c; store lots 76@78c. Rye market unchanged; we are reported sales at 85c, with plenty of buyers at 80c, but no sellers. Barley—prices are irregular and uncertain; correct figures are difficult to obtain; we continue to quote spring at 80@85c; for fall 90@95c ℔ bush. Some dealers refuse to sell fall for less than $1 00.

POULTRY—Not much doing for the best of all seasons; there was no stocks to operate with. The following prices can be obtained, viz: Choice chickens 15@16c; turkeys 20@21c; geese 10@11c; ducks 18@19c; live chickens 35@70c ℔ pair.

VINEGAR—Sales prime cider at 18@20c ℔ gallon.

RAGS—Sales of mixed at 4@4½c.

ONIONS—In good supply, with sales at $2 75@3 00 for choice; $2 25@2 50 for common.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good local demand. The competion among dealers keeps prices down to a low figure. The stock on hand is large. The current rates were for sugars: Refined crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c. A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12¾c; Cuba 11@12c; Porto Rico 11¼@12½c. New Orleans fair 10½c; prime 11¾c; choice 12¼@12½c. Molasses—New Orleans good 75c; choice 80c. Syrups—golden 55c; Loverings 62c; silver drips 70c; perfection drips 85c; amber 60c.

COFFEE—Sales Rio—good 18c; prime 20c; choice 21c; Java 27½c.

SEED—The market is quite active with a steady demand. We note sales of 30 bush timothy seed at $5 30 ℔ bush. The regular quotations are now from $5 25@5 50. Clover seed in good request at $5 00@5 50; sales 50 bush at $5 25. Onion sets are rather scarce, but in sufficient supply to meet the demand; sales at from $5 50@7 25. Fancy English clover is held at $10 ℔ bushel. Seed oats—fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands; White Norway $1 00@1 10 ℔ bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 ℔ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $4 75 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed is held at $2 15 ℔ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market may truly be termed a dull one; buyers and sellers are still apart in their views; this makes a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, as correct figures are very difficult to obtain. Refiners are still holding off, preferring to keep their refineries idle to paying the present prices, as they are not inclined to pay over 10c for the raw material; prices will have to be reduced about 1c ℔ gallon before they will purchase.

CRUDE.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market. There was no movement worthy of special mention. Dealers continue apart, with but little prospect of a reconciliation. The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 11½c; March, S O, 11¼c; April, S O, 11½c; all year S O, 14@14½c. It was rumored that a sale was made at 11½c, but we could not find the parties.

REFINED.

The market opened firm but did not hold out. The want of confidence among buyers caused them to hold back. The rates were unchanged. Quotations: March, 26c; April, 26¼c; last half 26½@26¾c; April to June, 27@27¼c; May to December, 29c; June to December, 29c; August and September, 29@29¼c; B O all year, 30¾@31c. Sales 4,000 bbls, 500 bbls each month May to December, at 29c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, March 23.—The market on lower creek was firm at $4 20@4 25; market not active at $4 50@4 60 here. The market will be dull on account of an important oil suit at Franklin, which many of our dealers will attend.

TITUSVILLE, March 23.—Market quiet and firm; but little doing and at prices ranging from $3 65@3 75 on upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 23.—Market very quiet at $4 25@4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, March 23.—Market firm; offering $4 15; asking $4 20.

TARR FARM, March 23.—The market is quiet but a little firmer; not much doing.

SHAMBURG, March 24—Market unsettled; asking $3 75@3 80; nothing doing.

PITHOLE, March 23.—The market is dull; not much doing; prices unchanged; $3 65 was the best offer.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 23.—Market quiet; sellers holding at $4 10 on boat; $4 25@4 30 on cars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—P. L. S. to W. 26c; S. W. 26¾@26½c; crude 14c; market firm.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; prices firm, with an advancing tendency. March 26¼c bid; April 26½@26¾c; May and June 27¼@27½c; May to October 28¾@29c; June to December 29c; crude 14½c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 21, 11:50 A. M.—Market very quiet; offering to sell at $4 15. No buyers.

TARR FARM, March 23.—Market quiet; holding at $4 15 to $4 20. No sales.

TIDIOUTE, March 23, 11:35 A. M.—Market very quiet; sales 5,000 bbls at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 22, 11:40 P. M.—Market flat and nominally about $4 15@4 25; nothing doing; sellers and buyers both indifferent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet with firm, steady prices. March 26¼c bid, none offering; April 26½c bid, 26¾c asked; May to June 27½c bid; May to July 27½c bid; August to December 29c bid; June to December 28¾@29c. Crude 14½c.

NEW YORK, March 23, 5:30 P. M.—Market closes very quiet and a little firmer in both crude and refined. There was a sale of 2,000 bbls refined to-day, this month's delivery, at 26½c. We quote crude at 14½c for spot, and refined at 26¾@27c asked; 26½c bid. Receipts of oil amount to 452 bbls refined.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 23.—Market quiet. Oil in boats $4 00; on cars $4 20.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle this week was light, although the receipts were one or two cars more than the arrival of last week. The market was a good one for drovers, especially those who sold early in the morning, as toward noon the demand had somewhat slackened off, and quite a number who held aloof for higher figures were compelled to make concessions in favor of buyers, in order to close out their stock. It is a noticeable feature in this market, that when the run is heavy, the buyer has it all his own way, and when the run is light the case is reversed—and the result is most generally the chronic complaint is heard from one side or the other, about the hard market. James Martin, a heavy Eastern dealer, was seen in the market this morning. Martin is looked upon as the Jay Gould of this market, and his advent here, is generally regarded with suspicion among the buthers, who buy lively before he has his choice. He is a heavy buyer, and when he goes in a lively competition and a brisk market is the consequence, The butchers breathed more freely Martin announced his intentions of not becoming a purchaser.

The prices obtained this morning reached about ½c better than that of last week, and the market may be said to be a good one, notwithstanding the fact that the run did not exceed the demand. The following will show the arrivals by car loads:

		Cars.
M Verner	Chicago	3
P Hartman	"	2
Haas & Kraus	"	2
Marks & Bro	"	3
L & J Shamburg	"	4
Greenwalt & Kahn	"	2
Trouerman & Lobman	"	5
Ziegler & Haas	"	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock	"	1
S Lowenstein	"	1
Marks & Rothschilds	"	1
Rothchilds & Ziegler	"	1
L Kieffer	"	1
Greenwalt & Kahn	Loudenville, O	1
S Kauffman	Chicago	1
J W Unger	Canton, O.	1
J & S Needy	Newark, O.	1
Total		31

The following comprise the leading sales, from which can be seen the figures which ruled the market:

Marks & Bros. sold 30 head good cattle at 5¾@7¼c.

C. Schurz sold 2 head stockers at 4½c.

L. Rothchild & Z. sold 36 head good fat to medium at 6¼@8c.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head good to medium at $6 40@7 40.

S. Kauffman sold 20 head good medium cattle at 6½@6¾c.

M. Verner sold 61 head good to medium at 5¾@7¾c.

Buchanan sold to G. Smith 10 head weighing 1,625 at 9½c.

J. & S. Needy sold 33 head good to choice smooth cattle at 7@8c; one load good fat and stockers left over.

Hass & K. sold 45 head medium to prime at 6¾@8c.

J. Haas sold 35 head No. 1 at 6¾@8c.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 15 head medium to choice at 6½@8½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 16 head good fat at 6½@7¾c.

Greenwalt & K sold 60 head fair to choice, at 6½@8c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 26 head medium to fair, at 7@7¾c.

Kerwin sold to C. Zender 2 head good Lawrence county cattle, weighing 3,940 lbs, at 8c.

J. McCase 8 head Ohio stockers, from 5¾ to 6½c.

P. Hartman sold 32 head medium to good, at $7 30@7 50.

SHEEP—The run of sheep was lighter this week than for some time past. The demand was very good and fair prices were obtained. At ten o'clock this morning every pen in the yard was cleared out. Peter Fairley bought up the finest drove of sheep in the market. Following are the sales:

Bradley & F. sold 21 head, averaging 135 lbs each, to P. Farley, at 8½c ℔ lb.

A bunch of 20 head Butler county, averaging 90 lbs, at 7½c.

J. Neely sold 56 head scallawags at $2 25 ℔ head, and 30 good at 5½@6c ℔ lb.

Emerick & Co. sold 70 head Washington county, average weight 100 lbs, at 7c ℔ lb.

J. Kirwin sold 25 head common at $3@3 50 ℔ head.

T. Snyder sold one drove good sheep to P. Tesh, averaging 100 lbs, at 7c.

Handlin & Martin sold a drove of 12 head good Washington county, from 5¾ to 7¾c.

HOGS.—The run of hogs was not very large and the market not so brisk as formerly. The holders complain of the dullness, while admitting of fair prices being offered. The sales consisted of about 250 to 300 head and the prices ruled from 9@10c.

J. & S. Needy sold to Emerick & Co. 57 head good smooth hogs at $9 40.

J. Rothchild sold 63 head good heavy from 9@10c.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

Cattle.

The run of cattle was light, and all were sold out at prices 50c better than that of the previous week. Owing to the limited number on the market, and the detention of the expected number by the late heavy snows, the market was quite brisk, buyers coming forward more freely. A few of the heaviest eastern buyers attended the market, but bought up very sparingly, owing to the price which they seemed to think was too high. The prices may be quoted at 7½@8½c for good to extra, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 weight; medium to good, 1,100 to 1,200, at 6½@7c; common to fair, weighing 1,000 to 1,100, 5½@6c, and light stock steers, from 700 to 1,000 lbs, at 5@6c. The number of cattle weighed during the week, as reported to O. H. Allerton, Superintendent, was as follows:

	Head.
Saturday, March 12	11
Tuesday, March 15	87
Wednesday, March 16	104
Thursday, March 17	316
Friday, March 18	117
Total	635

The following comprises the principal sales, from which can be inferred the prices governing the market:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Sold to McCauley 3, 2,380, $5 62½; Dudley, 4, 6,020, $7, and 2 off; Moses 5, 6,340, 7 12½; Kelly 1, on leg, 40 00; L Hoffman 1, on leg, 68 00; B Young 18, 19,700, 7 10; Lamb 9, 16,200, 9 00, and 10 00 off; Lamb 2, 2,640, 7 00; Kelly 15, 17,900, 7 50; Kelly 2, 2,420, 6 00; G Berry 2, 2,400, 6 00; G Berry 9 8,650, 6; G Berry 16, 8,540, 5 37½; G Berry 7, 7,130, 6 00; Kurtz 4 4,110, 76 50; Kelly 34, 35,430, 6 37½; Kelly 3, 3,080, 6 25; McQuown 4, 6,675, 7 62; Kelly 2, 2,740, 7 00; Fries 4, 3,180, 5 25; Agnew 20, 19,460, 6 05.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK

Sold to Lamb 8, 9,580, $7 65; C Q Briggs 2, 3,760, 7 37½; T Moses 3, 3,950, 6 75; T Moses 3, 2,760, 6 00, and 2 50 off.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Sold to W Hedges 18, 20,700, $6 50; Jas Aull 1, 930, 5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs has been rather light, which was, however, in keeping with the demand, as they sold readily on their arrival at figures ruling ¼@½c below the prices of last week. For the latter two days the receipts were very good, but the quality of still hogs this year were not so good as they should be, and lower figures were consequently demanded. Common hogs sold at 7¾@8½c.

The following is the number of hogs weighed during the week, as reported by the weighmaster, Mr. J. G. Imhoff:

Monday	507
Tuesday	422
Wednesday	1,380
Thursday	1,115
Friday	647
Saturday	410
Total	4,481

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS.

Sold to Watson 16 head hogs, weighing 3,480 lbs, at $9 20; Hedges 129, 19,610, 8 75; Watson 81, 12,400, 8 90; W Hedges 14, 2,270, 8 34; Voetter & B 111, 22,480, 9 30; Gilchrist & Co 125, 24,410, 9 37½; E Smith 64, 9,750, 9 15; E Smith 91, 14,730, 9 15; W Newport 71, 11,090, 9 25; Gilchrist & Co 84, 14,220, 8 50; W Hedges 157, 23,290, 9 12½; Gilchrist & Co 16, 3,030, 9 25; W Newport 50 13,120, 8 20; W Newport 257, 55,670, 9 40; Watson 37, 8,180, 9 00; Pidcock 126, 21,700, 8 75; Pidcock 110, 25,000, 9 32½.

IMHOFF & CO

Bought from Hedges & Taylor, 97 hogs, 23,400 weight, $8 40; R. L. Harper, 110, 24,460, 9 50 Orr & Williams, 77, 14,470, 9 20; W. Hedges, 14, 2,865, 9 50; do do, 29, 5,920, 9 40; A. Watson, 26, 4,980, 9 45; Orr & Williams 104, 21 610, 9 37; Peter Acher, 8, 1,760, 9 15; W. Hedges, 15, 2,890, 9 40; C. A. McClead, 115, 23,080, 9 40; J. M. Gray & Co., 66, 12,620, 9 30; Orr & Williams, 96, 26,040, 9 60; Pidcock & Earsman, 89, 21,850, 9 75; Holmes & Lafferty, 87, 22,850, 8 60.

VOETTER & BRAINARD

Bought from C W Bramble 116 hogs, 27,070 lbs, at $8; Holmes, Lafferty & Co, 111, 22,480, 9 30; Wm Newport, 34, 12,650, 9 80; Wm Newport, 10, 1,070, 9 50; Holmes, Lafferty & Co, 213, 57,070, 8 60.

SMITH & BLUE

Bought from W Hedges 17 hogs, 3,370 lbs, $8 70; H Williams & Co 3, 550, 7 00; J N Pidcock & Co, 24, 5,930, 9 10; H Williams & Co, 1, 155, 7 00.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Bought from Greenwalt & Co 30 hogs, 6,450 lbs, at $8 50; H Miller, 6, 1,000, 7 50; H G Imhoff & Co, 77, 14,470, 9 20; Pidcock & Co, 40, 7,520, 9 10; H G Imhoff & Co, 96, 26,040, 9 10; H G Imhoff & Co, 104, 21,630, 9 37½; William Newport, 108, 22,860, 9 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was also light, and sold out almost as fast as they arrived. The prices were fully ½c better than those of last week, and all the pens were cleared out by the closing day of the market. Good to extra, from 95 to 113 lbs weight, brought 6¼@7c; medium to fair, averaging from 70 to 75 lbs, brought 4¾@5½c, and scallawags from $2 00@2 50 ℔ head.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Sold to Davis, 185 head, weighing 12,520 lbs, at $4 87½; Pidcock 190, 15,980, 5 50; Davis 78, 7,460, 6 50; Pidcock 93, 7,880, 5 75; Aull & Myers 98, 8,790, 6 60; Pidcock 88, 8,090, 6 50; Pidcock 102, 9,040, 6 50; Pearce 191, 17,280, 6 35; Pidcock 177, 16,240, 6 75; Pearce 354, 32,620, 6 75.

SMITH & BLUE

Sold to J N Pidcock & Co 95 head weighing 8,580 lbs at $6 00; J N Pidcock & Co 32, 2,580, 5 50; J N Pidcock & Co 31, 2,730, 6 25; J N Pidcock & Co 203, 13,990, 5 25; J N Pidcock & Co 91, 9 290, 7 25; J N Pidcock & Co 90, 8,980, 6 50; D Casselman 149, 12,301, 5 40; D Casselman 3, 246, 5 40; D Casselman 145, 12,460, 6 12; E H Davis 62, 4,860, 5 12; E H Davis 62, 5,790, 6 00; J Pearce 20, 1,490, 5 75; Aull & Myers 29, 2,130, 5 75.

ORR & WILLIAMS

Sold to John Lloyd 38 head weighing 2,880 lbs at $5 25.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK

Sold to L Pancost 157 head weighing 12 040 lbs at $5; J N Pidcock 129, 11,610, 5 20; S Pancost 85, 7,540, 5 75.

Hestonville Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., March 21, 1870.

Sales of five thousand sheep at Park yard good from 7 to 8c; extra from 8 to 8½c, and dull

J. L. A.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

Business doing in raw irons continues very meagre. There is, however, a more general resumption of operations by the mills, and a consequent increased consumption of crude stock.

Current receipts of well established makes of bituminous coal smelted forge irons from Lake Superior ores, are barely sufficient to meet the wants of consumers, and in most cases those brands are contracted for two months in advance, consequently prices of such makes are comparatively well sustained. Common and inferior grades are neglected, and sell at irregular prices.

Anthracite descriptions, in which the greatest demoralization and irregularity has prevailed, show rather more steadiness, and, taken all together, may be quoted a little firmer. There is, however, yet much irregularity in prices, and perhaps equally as much in quality of the various brands of anthracite irons now offering in this market. Many of them are found to be very inferior on their conversion into muck bar.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

250 tons inferior mixed close gray, mottled and white at	$33 00—cash.
350 tons good medium close gray	35 50—4 mos.
400 do medium gray at furnace	34 00—5 mos.
500 do good open gray to arrive	36 00—5 mos.
100 do medium white	35 00—6 mos.
100 do do gray	36 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

350 tons inferior neutral forge	34 00—5 mos.
180 tons medium forge	35 50—6 mos.
275 tons red short forge, to arrive	34 50—60 d'ys
200 tons No. 3 neutral	34 50—6 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral	35 00—6 mos.
100 tons good No. 3 neutral forge	36 50—4 mos.
70 tons extra No. 1 foundry	39 50—4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 foundry	37 50—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 foundry	36 50—4 mos.
250 tons Chickies No 1 foundry, for another market at equal to	93 00—cash.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	39 00—6 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4
Horse Shoe	5
Heavy Band	4¼@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	4¾@ 9¼
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¼
Oval	4 @ 4¾
Half Oval and Half Round	4¼@ 5¼
Boiler Iron	6 @ 9
Tank Iron	5¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4 @ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @ 5
Nail Rods	8¾@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¾@ 6¾

		American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron,	10 to 17	5	6¾	8¾
" "	18 to 24	5½	7	9¼
" "	25 to 26	5¾	7¼	9½
" "	27	6	7½	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
⅞ lining "	9 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1⅛ in, $6 25; 1¼ in, $6 00; 1⅜ in, $5 50; 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 8d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ℔ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots,

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$60 00
First Common	50 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	18 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	33 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 6 and 9 thread	23½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22½
do do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	21
do lath twine, tarred	20½
do hay, stave and leather twine	21
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	......
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60@65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	......
Italian do do	......
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	18@22

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.			*Oil.*		
Acetic	lb	20 @ 22	Bergamot	lb	6 75 @ 7 00
Citric	lb	1 00 @ 1 05	—Castor	gal	2 80 @ 2 90
Oxalic	lb	30 @ 38	—Cinnam	lb	4 00 @ 4 20
Tartaric	lb	80 @ 85	—Cloves	lb	3 25 @ 3 50
Alcohol	gall	2 20 @ 2 30	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Cod livr	gal	2 25 @ 2 80
Cape	lb	28 @ 30	Lemon	lb	4 25 @ 4 50
Socot	lb	1 05 @ 1 10	Lard c	gal	1 35 @ 1 37
Am. Carb	lb	23 @ 25	—Cincin	gal	1 38 @ 1 40
—Aqua	lb	10½ @ 14	Linseed	gal	1 00 @ 1 06
Annotta	lb	80 @ 90	Neats f	gal	1 45 @ 1 50
Ashes Pot	lb	8½ @ 9½	Olive	gal	2 60 @ 3 00
—Soda	lb	4¾ @ 5	—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Bal. Copa	lb	90 @ 95	—pints	doz	2 40 @ 4 60
BayRum	gal	4 00 @ 5 00	Origan	lb	80 @ 1 90
Bark.			Pepper't	lb	4 50 @ 5 00
Cassia	lb	@ 76	Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 3 25
Cinch r'd	lb	1 90 @ 2 00	Sassafras	lb	1 00 @ 1 65
" Pale	lb	90 @ 1 65	Sperm	gal	2 25 @ 2 40
" Com	lb	67 @ 70	Tanners	gal	88 @ 1 03
Black Lead.			Whale	gal	1 05 @ 1 10
American	lb	5 @ 6	Winter'n	lb	5 50 @ 5 75
East Ind	lb	13 @ 16	Opium Ty	lb	13 50 @ 14 00
German	lb	7 @ 9	Phosphos	lb	1 25 @ 1 40
Blue Mass	lb	60 @ 62	Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 5 00
Blue Vitr	lb	14 @ 15	*Potass.*		
Borax ref	lb	36 @ 38	Bi chrom	lb	22 @ 24
Brims roll	lb	5 @ 6	Chlorate	lb	45 @ 50
—Flor Sul	lb	7 @ 8	Iodide	lb	4 75 @ 5 00
CalomelA	lb	1 00 @ 1 05	Prus Yel	lb	46 @ 48
—English	lb	1 50 @ 1 60	" Red	lb	1 05 @ 1 10
Camp ref	lb	85 @ 90	Putty	lb	5½ @ 6½
Canthar's	lb	3 00 @ 3 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 30 @ 2 35
Cham. Ger	lb	40 @ 50	Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
—Roman	lb	38 @ 40	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	lb	1 42 @ 1 44	Gentian	lb	20 @ 22
Cloves	lb	40 @ 42	Gingr E I	lb	27 @ 29
Cochineal	lb	1 30 @ 1 35	" Jamca	lb	33 @ 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25	Ipecac	lb	3 25 @ 3 50
Copp'ras	lb	2½ @ 3	Jalap	lb	2 40 @ 2 50
CreamTar	lb	42 @ 45	Liquorice	lb	18 @ 20
Cubebs	lb	44 @ 48	Rhub E I	lb	2 80 @ 3 10
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 45	Sars Hon	lb	60 @ 62
Emery En	lb	13 @ 15	Senega	lb	75 @ 85
Et Nit sps	lb	45 @ 50	Valeri En	lb	60 @ 63
—Sulph	lb	85 @ 88	" Germ	lb	40 @ 50
Ext Logw	lb	14 @ 15	Sal Ammo	lb	18 @ 20
—Liq Cala	lb	45 @ 48	—Epsom	lb	5 @ 5¾
—Italian	lb	45 @ 50	—Soda	lb	3 @ 5
—Sicily	lb	25 @ 28	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	lb	3¼ @ 4	Canary	lb	10 @ 11
Galls Alep	lb	38 @ 40	Hemp	lb	8 @ 9
Gum.			Cardamn	lb	6 00 @ 6 75
Arabic sts	lb	55 @ 55	Mustard	lb	17 @ 19
" White	lb	75 @ 85	Senna Al	lb	38 @ 40
Myrrh T'k	lb	65 @ 70	" E In	lb	25 @ 30
Shellac	lb	50 @ 64	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	lb	55 @ 65	Bi Carb	lb	6¾ @ 7
" Flake	lb	1 45 @ 1 65	Caustic	lb	8 @ 9
Hoffm's A	lb	48 @ 56	Soap Cast	lb	16 @ 18
Indigo Ma	lb	1 50 @ 1 60	—Cast wh	lb	28 @ 31
—Span fl't	lb	1 65 @ 1 70	Starch	lb	7½ @ 8
Iodine res	lb	6 80 @ 6 90	Sugar L'd	lb	42 @ 48
Junip Ber	lb	6 @ 7	Sumac Sic	lb	8 @ 10
Log Chipd	lb	3 @ 4	Terra Jap	lb	8 @ 10
Mace	lb	1 60 @ 1 65	Turp sps	gal	58 @ 65
Madder	lb	18 @ 20	*Varnish.*		
Magne cal	lb	1 00 @ 1 05	Copal	gal	3 00 @ 3 50
—Carb	lb	40 @ 42	Japan	gal	1 25 @ 1 75
Manna SF	lb	1 25 @ 1 30	Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Morph sul	lb	10 30 @ 10 38	Ven Red	lb	3½ @ 4
Nutm No 1	lb	1 65 @ 1 70			

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 25, 1870.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15 c	Juniata B	13 c
Anchor A	15 c	Anchor C	13 c
Eagle Extra	15 c	Duquesne	13 c
Conewago	14½c	Glencoe	13 c
Idaho	14½c	Pennsylvania	13 c
Nonatook	14½c	Magnolia	13 c
Pittsburgh Family	14 c	Allegheny	12 c
Walnut Creek	14 c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11½c	Mourning	10@ 11 c
Merrimack W	13½c	American	11½c
Spragues	10@11½c	Orientals	11½c
Dunnells	11½c	Gloucester	11@ 11½c
Conestoga	11½c	Amoskeag	10½@11 c
Lancaster	11½c	Troy	7 c
Wamsutta	8 c	Allen Pinks	12½c
Shirtings	11½@12½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	16 to 17c	Hamilton	16 to 20c
Manchester	16 to 17c	Armures	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	35c
Gold Medal	25c
Conestoga C. T.	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	22½c
Kellyville F	16c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	38a41c	Oak harness best city	41a44c
Oak sole, heavy	38a41c	Oak harness country	37a41c
Oak sole Spanish	38a41c	Bridle fair ℔ doz	$60a65
Oak, slaughter in rough	36a38c	Band leather ℔ lb	43a45c
Red sole B A mid	32a34c	Hand leather ℔ lb	40a42c
Red sole B. A heavy	32a33c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole Orinoco	31a32c	Wax kip	50a75c
Shoe skirting	44a45c	Waxd upper ℔ ft	24a26c
Saddler's skirting	46a47c	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$5 25a5 50
Black bridle ℔ doz	$55a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	10½a11½c	Green salt calf	17 18 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 a9 c	Green butchers' do.	12 c
Green salt kip	14 a15 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	23a24 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ℔ gal	$1 00a1 05	Bank Oil	82a85c
Straits best	85a90c	Tallow	9a9½c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 00	$4 00	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	5 00	8 50
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		5 50	9 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		6 50	12 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		7 00	13 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	14 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		8 50	16 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		9 00	17 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		10 00	17 50
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			18 50
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			20 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			22 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			25 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 20 to 30 ℔ cent.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Lemon Buiscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Fruit Biscuit	14
Boston Crackers	8	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Soda "	7½	Ginger Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Spiced Jumbles	14
Oyster "	7	Sugar Jumbles	15
N. Y. Water "	6½	Lemon Snaps	15
Water "	6½	Almond Snaps	15
Milk Biscuit	10	Ginger Cakes	13
Extra Pilot	7½	Orange Cakes	14
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	26
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Sugar "	10	Graham Boston Bisc't	8
Wine "	10	Graham Square Bisc't	8

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 25, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	7 @10½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10½c
Orange Mineral	12 @13 c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	10½c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	16 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 26, 1870.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

TERMS:
One copy, per year........$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER,

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER,

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE,

It being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION,

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

TERMS.

Daily paper, $10 per year; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months.

The Weekly Commercial

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SYSTEMATIC DECEPTION—THE DUTY OF PROTECTIONISTS.

It is more or less the fashion of press reporters and correspondents to ignore the Protection side of the Tariff question in Congress, and pay special attention to whatever makes for free trade and Mr. WELLS. It is seldom noticed that petitions in favor of Protection are presented. One would suppose that the Tariff bill framed by the Committee on Ways and Means had few or no friends at all, and that free traders were about to sweep everything before them. It would be well not to accept these partial, not to say interested representations, for they are likely to deceive those who credit them as true. The advocates of free trade, it must be confessed, have been quite successful in exerting an influence, which to some may seem peculiar, over many who for the moment control some of the avenues to the public afforded by the press. To gaining possession of these avenues the enemies of Protection have undeniably paid much attention, whereby a fictitious public sentiment has been created, error spread abroad and much mischief done. The vigilance of their opponents in this respect ought to teach Protectionists what should be their line of action. The press is the great lever for influencing public opinion; and when we consider how great is its power it becomes not a little alarming that it should ever fall into sordid hands and be prostituted, as it not uncharitable to believe some of our leading journals have been, though appeals to the baser nature of those who unfortunately have the control of them. The friends of Protection have no need for resorting to such reprehensible means; but there are pressing reasons why steps should be taken for meeting their opponents by exposing their fallacies and spreading the truth. It is among the people that the Tariff battle is to be fought and the question of Protection or Free Trade decided. Congress will never be in advance of the people in this any more than in other respects. It is undeniably true that the friends of Protection have much to gain or lose in making choice of representatives in Congress. At the next election a new Congress will be chosen. It may be assumed for an entire certainty that the Free Traders will put forward their best men and ablest representatives, in which respect their example may be imitated with profit by the Protectionists. A great battle is impending whereby the policy of tho Government will be fixed for years. The crisis calls the ablest advocates and most skillful laborers to the front. Protectionists should put their best men forward. The cause should not be committed to a feeble advocacy. Wherever Protectionists have it in their power they should send to Congress men of experience and weight. Herein consists a duty from which there should be no shrinking. The signs of the times admonish the friends of the American system to be on the alert, and in no respect is the admonition more pressing than in regard to the choice of those by whom the battle is to be fought in Congress.

IT is gratifying to know that the Border Raid Bill before the Legislature is not likely to pass. It would take from the Treasury from two to three million dollars without providing for the deficiency that would thus be created. It is unfortunate for those in whose name the appropriation is asked for, that the subject should have become surrounded by a corrupt atmosphere to such an extent as to obscure whatever merits the measure ever possessed. We beg incredulous persons not to deceive themselves in this respect, for nothing was ever better established than that the plan for putting the bill through contemplated the immediate transfer of a considerable sum to the pockets of patriotic "sufferers" far removed from the scene of the rebel raid on the border. On its merits—great as the genuine sufferers claim them to be—the bill never had the ghost of a chance. But on the plan arranged by the lobby it had a prospect. The prospect has, however, faded into nothingness. While our sympathies are strongly with the people of the border, we rejoice over the failure of the raiders of the lobby, by whom a claim in behalf of which much might be said has been greatly prejudiced.

MOVEMENTS OF PRECIOUS METALS AND DECLINE IN THEIR PRODUCTION.

The amount of gold and silver coin in the United States, compared with what it was in 1860-61, is an interesting question, and one that has a direct bearing upon resumption of specie payments. In the first place, let us glance at the domestic production of the precious metals. The first large discoveries of gold were made in California twenty-two years ago, and since that time the average yield from that State has been about forty-five millions annually. The California product, commencing at $10,000,000 in 1848, reached its maximum in 1853, when $65,000,000 was produced. It then steadily fell off until 1869, when only $23,000,000 was realized, the minimum annual yield since 1848. These estimates, of course, do not include the gold and silver bullion extracted from the other Pacific States and Territories, but simply the product of California. Outside of the State, on the Pacific side of the mountains, an aggregate of $225,000,000 has been yielded since mining first commenced. In 1869 fifty-five millions of gold and silver was received at San Francisco, a sum very nearly double the product of California; but this sum was less than the amount received in any previous year since 1862. The annexed table gives the domestic production of gold and silver, received at San Francisco, since 1861:

1861........	$42,100,000	1866........	57,000,000
1862........	51,800,000	1867........	60,000,000
1863........	58,200,000	1868........	67,000,000
1864........	61,800,000	1869........	55,000,000
1865........	62,000,000		
Total receipts at San Francisco........			$514,600,000

The estimated receipts at other points in the Union in the nine years since 1861 is $60,000,000, giving a total domestic product in that time of $574,600,000. To this should be added the imports of gold into the United States from foreign countries since 1861, amounting to $148,800,000. Here then we have a gold and silver supply, domestic and foreign, in nine years, amounting to $723,400,000.

Next in importance to this is the foreign exportation since 1861, which has been as follows:

1861........	$28,100,000	1866........	86,000,000
1862........	36,800,000	1867........	55,100,000
1863........	64,100,000	1868........	83,700,000
1864........	69,300,000	1869........	42,900,000
1865........	54,300,000		
Total exports, nine years........			$520,200,000

RECAPITULATION.

Supply—	
Imports from other countries, nine years........	$148,800,000
Domestic production, nine years........	574,600,000
Total supply, nine years........	$723,400,000
Withdrawn—	
By foreign exportation, nine years........	$520,000,000
Balance remaining at home, nine years........	$203,400,000

This statement shows that the stock of precious metals in the country has been increased since the war commenced $203,000,000. Discussing these figures the *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, endeavors to fix the amount of coin now in the country, and explain the uses to which the surplus of the precious metals has been devoted. Its reasoning is plausible, and its figures probably as near correct as possible with existing sources of information:

> It is difficult to estimate what proportion of this large accumulation has gone into coin and what consumed by the arts and manufactures. Looking at the present visible supply of coin in the Atlantic States, there does not appear to be any large increase upon the stock in 1860. The Treasury holds about $105,000,000, including the Government treasure and coin deposited by the public. A certain amount is also held by the banks throughout the country; but as in their official returns they include in the item of specie the gold certificates of the Treasury, the amount of coin and bullion so held cannot be known. Beyond this, bankers and brokers always hold a limited stock; and in the South an important amount is either hoarded or used as a circulating medium, gold being in Texas the chief currency in use. A fair allowance for the amount either used or hoarded in these various ways, added to the stock in the Treasury, would perhaps justify $180,000,000 as a fair estimate of the amount of coin at present in the Atlantic States—say $15,000,000 in circulation and in the hands of dealers in Texas and other Southern States, and about $10,000,000 hoarded in the South and the same in the North, $30,000,000 in hands of banks and bankers North, and $105,000,000 in the hands of the Treasury.
>
> The official returns of the banks for the year 1860 show that at the close of that year there was $83,000,000 of specie in the banks. To this must be added the amount of gold and silver in general use outside of the banks, which, if estimated at only $2 per head of population, would amount to $65,000,000. It is perhaps reasonable, therefore, to estimate the supply of coin in the country, ten years ago, at about $150,000,000. If these estimates are approximately accurate, we reach the conclusion that the stock of coin in the country is not materially in excess of the stock of 1860. But, if such is the case, what has become of the average accumulation, during this decade, of $22,500,000 per annum of the precious metals shown in the foregoing statement? *Incredible as the conclusion would appear, yet we seem to be driven to it—that upon an average this large amount of gold and silver go into consumption in the arts and manufactures; the consumption of silver being especially large.*

The falling off in the production of the precious metals in California, and the other States and Territories of the Pacific is susceptible of easy explanation. There is but little reason to suppose that the bullion yield of the Pacific section will be materially increased over the production of 1869, even if it will maintain the average of that year. Mining interests are dull, and mines which formerly yielded most largely are gradually becoming less profitable, and their ores do not prove so rich as formerly. As an instance, in 1869 the yield of the great Comstock lode in Nevada fell off to $7,000,000, against $12,000,000 to $16,000,000 in former years. But there is another reason, aside from the working capacity of the mines, and that is the transfer of the surplus labor of the Pacific region from mining to agricultural pursuits. In California especially, there has been a partial diversion of capital and labor from mining to agriculture, vine culture, and manufacturing, the products of which are found to yield a larger return than the production of gold. This change in the capital and labor of the State is made more strikingly manifest by the fact that for the past two or three years instead of, as formerly, giving almost exclusively gold and silver in exchange for its purchases in the Eastern markets, and in other countries, California has shipped largely increased quantities of grain, flour, wines and wool. The opening of free commercial intercourse between California and Asia on the one hand, and the Atlantic States on the other, has also had its influences in attracting miners into trading enterprises. These causes fully explain the decrease in the mining production of the west, and explain it without admitting that the mineral capacity of the country is approaching anything like exhaustion.

THE ROD IN SCHOOLS.

A schoolmaster, in the State of Indiana, lately used an iron poker in the administration of discipline. In as far as the object of the pedagogue was to reform the offender and to maintain his own position of supreme authority, his method was certainly a failure, as the culprit died under the remedy and the disciplinarian is in prison on the charge of murder. One is rather surprised to see this instance of brutality employed as an exemplification of the evils of the traditional mode of school-government and as an argument against the use of the rod. With as much propriety and force the latest case of stabbing or shooting with a revolver might be alleged for the same purpose. Those who believe it to be inexpedient to abolish corporal punishment as an instrument of school-discipline, never for a moment doubt that, if the rod is employed at all, it ought to be employed under the most rigorous moral control. As a mere thing of fear, as a mere instrument of torture in the hands of the absolute ruler of a school-room, the rod is an agency of unmixed mischief to the young folks under its sway. On the other hand, as the emblem of law, and as an instrument for the maintenance and enforcement of law, its influence may be very different. It may be very beneficent. No one, however, will contend that the birch ought to be considered or used as the sole implement for the maintenance of law in schools. It ought to be looked upon only as the last resort when appeals to reason and affection have failed. In view of these principles the practical difficulties involved in the rod-question come into view. In a school of fifty boys there are usually found all varieties of character and all degrees of susceptibility of moral impression. Some of the boys, either from natural disposition or home training, are easily influenced by reason or kindness, while others from natural disposition or the utter absence of domestic education, are or seem to be quite beyond the reach of the appeals effective with the former. Among those whom it is at present necessary to employ as teachers, account must be taken of great differences not only of disposition but of ability. Some of them are so affectionate or so eloquent that they are capable of captivating and controlling any school, while others, it may be, admirably qualified for their work in many respects, are neither affectionate nor eloquent. The former class may and probably will dispense with the rod, though even some of them may occasionally use it with advantage to the delinquent and his companions. To the tolerable comfort and success of the latter class the right to use it is, we suppose, essential. And though they may not be overflowing with the milk of human kindness; if they are manly and just, though stern, if capable of entering into the feelings of the young and also capable of becoming self-constraint, we fancy that the birch may be left in their hands without apprehensions of evil consequences. Biography is full of instances of the gratitude of distinguished men for the wholesome severity of their school-masters. In England and in this country it was formerly customary to flog for ignorance or even defective recitation of an assigned lesson. This practice is forbidden by the milder spirit of the present day. In regard to offenses against morality and the discipline needed for their prevention or correction valuable reforms were initiated by Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD. One of his methods we find was anticipated in the last century by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER, principal of the English College at St. Omer's. It is thus described by the Abbe DE LA SEPOUZE:

> "The Bishop had already showed him his confidence, by placing his own nephew in the English College, as also that of the Bishop of Senlis, his friend, and the son of one of his countrymen. I had the charge of visiting them frequently. I used to send for them to dine with me on every school holiday. If one of them had been guilty of a fault, the punishment I inflicted was, that he should desire Mr. Butler to keep him at home. But it almost always proved useless; he would himself bring me the delinquent, and earnestly solicit his pardon. *Depend upon it*, said he to me one day, *he will behave better for the future*. I asked him what proof he had of it. *Sir*, answered he, in the presence of the lad, *he has told me so*. I could not forbear smiling at such confidence in the promises of a schoolboy of ten years old: but it was not long before I repented. In a private conversation, he observed to me, that *one of the most important rules in education is to impress children with a persuasion that the vices we would keep them from, such as lying and breaking one's word, are too shocking to be thought possible*. A maxim this worthy of the great Fenelon, his beloved model, and which common tutors do not so much as surmise!"

Of this maxim Dr. ARNOLD made constant practical use, with results which astonished all England. Boys notorious among their comrades for their disregard of truth, soon after coming under the influence of the great Rugby master, were heard to say, "one can't lie to ARNOLD, you know, he always believes a fellow." Though made familiar to all the world by the Doctor's "Life and Correspondence," this principle might be more frequently applied by our teachers. Its skillful use would do much to render the rod unnecessary.

CUBA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is certainly very creditable to the intelligence of the people of this country that in spite of warm sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, they approve the non-intervention policy of the government. The neutral attitude of the government is well understood to be the practical recognition of our treaty obligations towards Spain. Law prevails over and restrains impulse and passion. And yet this truly dignified attitude, dictated by principle, fails to produce either at home or abroad its proper impression. Several circumstances combine to make it look like a forced attitude painful to the performer, and from which it would be a pleasure to escape. The Cuban agitation is still kept up both in New York and in Washington, as if hopes of American interference were still entertained. The Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, gave as a reason for non-intervention the certainty that Cuba must at length be ours by act of Providence, and thus whatever credit with Spain had been gained by our respect for treaties is neutralized by the excessive communicativeness of one of our statesmen. And presently another statesman introduces a bill which is referred to the Senate with a favorable report by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the immediate effect of which must be to convey to Spain an expression of serious regret that old standing engagements had forbidden us to aid in either appropriating or making independent her most valuable colony. By Senator MORTON's act, under a penalty of five thousand dollars and two years' imprisonment, it is prohibited to construct, arm, equip, or dispatch within the limits of the United States any ship or vessel to be employed by a European power in subjugating American colonists in insurrection for the establishment of their independence. Neither Spain nor Cuba is named in the bill, but the reference is obvious and will be universally understood. To Spaniards and to many Americans the measure will seem unnecessarily ungracious. It also seems objectionable on other grounds. It is a declaration that we do not recognize the colonies of any European State on the Western Continent or its islands as a legitimate dependency of the mother country. It is thus an invitation to all such colonies to rebel, by the assurance beforehand, whatever may be the cause of quarrel, that in their revolt, they will have our sympathy, and that the power which may seek to subdue them, shall receive no benefit from its treaty stipulations with us.

Perhaps most Americans believe in the MONROE doctrine, and it appears quite certain that the MONROE doctrine is destined to practical realization. But it appears wholly unnecessary to hasten the day of its prevalence by any such measures as this act of Senator MORTON. For many years, and especially since the close of our late war, the tendency of opinion in Europe has been in the direction of its recognition. The bill of the Senator from Indiana bears the appearance of the determination to secure by violence or by menace what is certain to become ours without the violation of the principles of peace and courtesy. Even if the measure should not be regarded by European powers having possessions on this continent as a denial of their rights, it is liable to interpretations which could hardly fail to involve complications and danger to the prevalence of peace.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

It is conceded on all hands that the present Income Tax, besides being inquisitorial and oppressive in its operation, is unequal and unjust in its application; nor has the recent construction of the law by Commissioner DELANO lessened the repugnance of the people of the country. From the very nature of the system it would be impossible to devise any law of this kind that would be entirely satisfactory to the people of the United States, who have from the earliest period considered this mode of raising revenue as most obnoxious. Even in England it has been a puzzle to the statesmen of that country to devise a system of income tax that would prove satisfactory to the British people. Sir ROBERT PEEL had always opposed it previous to its revival in 1842, when he was forced into the measure against his matured convictions. On an earlier occasion he said: "Deprecating as I do, above all things, the reimposition in times of peace, of such an inquisitorial tax, without the most serious and overwhelming necessity, I can neither adopt the proposal nor act on the proposal of the honorable member." Again, subsequently, he said: "Nothing but a case of extreme necessity can justify Parliament in subjecting the people of this country to the inquisitorial process that must be resorted to in order to render that impost productive." MCCULLOCH, in his work entitled "Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System," says: "An income tax would, no doubt, have the supposed effects, were it possible fairly to assess it, but the practical difficulties in the way of its fair assessment are not of a sort that can be overcome. * * It is in fact impossible, do what you will, to assess large classes of incomes with any considerable fairness. The parties will not disclose them, and it is not in the power of any one to learn their amount. * * Nothing therefore remains but to reject it or resort to it only when money must be had at all hazards." In addition we have the authority of Sir MORTON PETO, who in 1853 published a book on taxation and finances, in which he takes occasion to brand the law taxing incomes as "obnoxious and grievous;" and Mr. GLADSTONE, now Premier of England, who has been Chancellor of Exchequer, gives an adverse opinion to this mode of taxation: "First, because self-assessment leads to grievous frauds upon the revenue, and secondly, because of its tendency to immorality, which is, I fear, essentially inherent in the nature of the operation."

We have given at some length the opinions of prominent English statesmen. Our own statesmen have already experienced the difficulties attending the collection of revenue by this means, which has caused universal clamor throughout the United States. They have already become aware of the necessity of an essential modification of the Income Tax, which will render it less oppressive and obnoxious to the people, and may soon hereafter see the further necessity of its total repeal. If, then, this system of *direct* taxation is impracticable, would it not be well to continue our adherence to the protective tariff policy which our great statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and others, have deemed essential to the prosperity and progress of our great nation? The friends of free-trade so-called, are making prodigious efforts, at the present time, to fasten their impractical policy upon our nation, when, in view of our immense national debt, we cannot afford to try any new financial experiments, and it behooves the friends of American manufactures and American enterprise to be on the alert and active to frustrate the movements of those who would seriously impair our national prosperity.

THOUGH exclusively composed of ecclesiastics, summoned together by the head of the Papal church for an avowedly religious purpose, the great Council is universally regarded as a body whose action involves the political interests of all the world. Hence from the beginning secular journals everywhere have been eager to get information about its acts and intentions, and statesmen and politicians in Catholic countries watch its proceedings with as intense an interest as would be excited by a congress of kings and diplomatists. It seems to be taken for granted that more or less curiosity at least concerning the question of infallibility exists in this country, and almost daily the Cable telegraph gives us one or more dispatches to indicate the progress of its discussion. All readers have thus become familiar with the names, and, more or less, with the characters of the most prominent champions and opponents of personal infallibility—as DESCHAMPS, DUPANLOUP, STROSSMAYER, Abbe GRATRY and others. And yet, notwithstanding this frequent reference to the subject, it seems likely that many fail to form an adequate notion of the violence of the contest now going on between the two parties in the Council, and of the intensity of the opposition existing between them. From time to time a fact is mentioned from which the vehemence of the contestants might be inferred. Yesterday, for instance, we were told that the funeral service of Count MONTALEMBERT, in which Bishop DUPANLOUP was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope. The reason of the countermand was that the service was looked upon as a demonstration against the cherished project of his Holiness and his favorite counsellors. The Pope, however, was willing that the deceased Count's soul should be prayed for, though not willing that the Bishop of Orleans should be the agent of his deliverance. A mass was ordered to be celebrated for Count MONTALEMBERT by an Italian priest of the Pope's own selection.

A clear inside view of the violence of partisan feeling among members of the Council, and particularly an interesting revelation of the sentiments with which Mgr. DUPANLOUP is regarded by some of them, will be derived from the following short letter. It was addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the editor of a newspaper published in his diocese, called the *Semaine Religieuse*. The date is

> ROME February 7, 1870.
>
> *My Dear Monsieur Descars*:—The subject is ever and always Mgr. Dupanloup! Well, then, we must be done with it. I, here before God and ready to appear at his judgment bar, declare that I would rather die, fall dead on the spot, than follow the Bishop of Orleans in the ways in which he is to-day walking and in which the authority ascribed to him is dragging a portion of the people of my diocese. You do not know what he is doing, you do not know what he says here, nor that which his adherents say and do. I know it, I hear it with my ears, I see it with my eyes. No! rather die this instant than aid these designs and those unauthorized stratagems! I say it and I will repeat it with my last breath.
>
> I ask, I wish, my dear editor, that these lines shall be inserted entire in your next number. I require it, and I take the whole responsibility of it upon myself alone. If after that I may not appear again at Laval, I shall very humbly ask the most Holy Father for permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear Monsieur Descars. May this writing make all the noise possible. Adieu, all in God and forever.
>
> CASIMIR ALEXIS,
> Bishop of Laval.

ON Sunday evening last, the Rev. Father CLARKE, described as "an eminent member of the Order of Jesuits," preached in the church of Saint IGNATIUS in Baltimore. His subject was the "Infallibility of the Pope." An immense audience was present, attracted by the interest of the topic and by the reputation of the preacher. The following is a report of a passage in his discourse:

> The idea, then, that the Council now in session at Rome will define anything new regarding Papal infallibility is absurd. This question is as old as Christianity. Catholics have always believed that the Pope is infallible when in his official capacity he addresses the whole church upon questions of faith or morals requiring obedience to his decisions. But this has never been defined. The difference between a doctrine prior and subsequent to its definition is, that he who denies it prior to its definition does not necessarily cease to be a Catholic; but he who denies a defined truth is *ipso facto* a heretic and an alien. The Bishops now in council do not differ in regard to Papal infallibility—all believe it. But they are divided in regard to the expediency of defining it now. The majority favor the definition. The German Bishops oppose it. A third party proposes definitions which imply it without expressing it; condemn all who appeal from the judgment of the Pope to that of a Council; require an interior as well as exterior assent to his decisions, and declare that the acts of Councils need his sanction, and can decree nothing contrary to his teaching. With or without a definition, Catholics will continue to believe as they have always believed, that the Pope is infallible when, as head of the Church, he proposes to all the faithful anything regarding faith or morals, to be believed under pain of censure and anathema.

Even a Protestant may regret that an eminent Jesuit is so imperfectly instructed in the doctrines of his Church. How very imperfectly Father CLARKE is informed regarding the subject on which he undertook to impart information to others, will appear from reading the following extract from a review of *Bower's History of the Popes*, by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER, author of the *Lives of the Saints*, and other works held in much esteem among Roman Catholics. We owe the quotation to the celebrated scholar and jurist, CHARLES BUTLER, who uses it to show his relative's "sentiments on the nature and extent of the spiritual power of the See of Rome":

> "Mr. Bower having been educated in the Catholic schools, could not but know that, though some private divines think that the Pope, by the assistance of some special providence, can not err in the decisions of faith solemnly published by him, with the mature advice of his council, or of the clergy or divines of his church, yet that this is denied by others; and that the learned Bossuet and many others, especially of the school of Sorbonne, have written warmly against that opinion, and that no Catholic looks upon it as an article or term of communion. *It is the infallibility of the whole Church, whether assembled in general council, or dispersed over the world*, of which they speak in their controversial disputations. Yet this writer at every turn, confounds these two things together only to calumniate and impose on the public. * * *Mr. Bower never found the infallibility of the Pope in our creed.*"

Some will in their haste assume that Father CLARKE's good faith, and not his knowledge, was at fault.

SOME of the most celebrated demagogues of whom history tells are known to have combined in their persons strong democratic opinions, at least professions with decided aristocratic prejudices. JOHN WILKES, who gave GEORGE III. and his ministers so much trouble, when late in life favored by his Majesty with an interview, astonished the old King by the declaration, "Your Majesty, *I* was never a Wilkite!" One of the remarkable phenomena of the present time is the combination of aristocratic antecedents and position with avowed popular sympathies. Several well known living instances will occur to the reader. One of them is said to be the heir of the House of Orleans who became familiar to the soldiers of the army of the Potomac as aid to General MCCLELLAN, under the American title of Captain PARIS. Having spent most of his life in England, he has always taken extraordinary interest in the condition of the laboring classes. The result of this interest, and of the studies prompted by it, has been lately given to the world in the form of a book on "English Trades-Unions." The book is described by those who have read it as excellent in all respects, and as breathing a noble spirit of justice and liberty for the lowest in the social scale as well as the highest.

THE Vienna Academy of Political and Social Science has offered a prize of two thousand florins for the best work on American finances. We have not learned whether or not this prize is open for the competition of foreigners. If it is, we may confidently expect that the committee of examination will be overwhelmed with essays by American writers. Should our Senators and Congressmen not deem the contest beneath their dignity, at least one-half of them will, likely, be competitors—not so much, if at all, for the sake of the prize, a not contemptible sum, as to show their power of developing profound financial theories from the depths of their moral consciousness. In Europe we understand that the astonishment produced by the military achievements of the North during the war was a dull feeling in comparison with the amazement caused since by the conceit of financial ability among us. This amazement is said to prevail chiefly among the numerous class over there who have spent their lives in the investigation of the exceedingly difficult subjects of finance with all the helps afforded by the labors of many generations. The financial labors of some of our statesmen are, of course, regarded with admiring respect there as at home; the amazing circumstance is the audacity with which others quite ignorant of the subject and perhaps constitutionally incapable of thinking out its easiest problems presume to construct and publish their theories. SYDNEY SMITH, we believe it was, who said that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, ignorant of the difference between starboard and larboard, would not hesitate, if appointed, to take the command of the Channel fleet. How many of our Congressmen would hesitate to assume at a day's notice the Secretaryship of the Treasury? Few of them, we suspect, from the confidence with which in their speeches they discuss the financial affairs of the country. From this ignorant presumption, and the consequent multitude of unwise and unreflecting propositions current for the relief of our financial embarrassments, the credit of the country has already suffered both at home and abroad, and seems destined to suffer still more.

IN no part of the world, unless the Eternal City be an exception, can the BOURBONS be said to enjoy much favor. The distrust, or even hatred with which they are regarded in Europe, might almost have led us to expect that they would find a little patronage, if nothing better, in this country. But in the comments of the American press on the recent fatal duel between HENRI DE BOURBON and the Duc de MONTPENSIER neither sympathy for the living nor the slightest respect for the dead was discoverable. Perhaps not a few Americans have been struck with the absence of fairness and impartiality in many of the remarks suggested by the unfortunate occurrence, as if the mere fact of belonging to the BOURBON family were sufficient to cancel all claims to respectful consideration. The comments of the leading New York city papers were especially harsh, some of them denunciatory, others satirical. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in its issue of the 19th inst., devotes considerable space to translated extracts from the *Tribune*, *Post*, *Sun*, etc., and though by no means an admirer of BOURBON rulers, makes a few remarks in the way of rebuke and correction:

> "It is not enough to display wit; it should, if that were possible, hit the mark, even when the demolition of princes is the matter in hand. The *World*, it may be, would be not a little embarrassed to tell where it got the notion that the Bourbons are a race of small courage. Far from us be the thought of sustaining in their political character the members of that stock which has had its day. There is, however, a certain puerility in assuming that as the representatives of monarchy the men of the past possessed less worth than was or is possessed by the representatives of republicanism. The Bourbon family, who have had their weaknesses, have never passed for a family of cowards; among their recollections they have more than one hero of whom America would be proud, and the sons of Orleans in particular have in our African wars, in bravery and good military qualities, fairly competed with the most gallant officers of whom France is proud. It would also be ungrateful to forget that members of this family came voluntarily to mingle with the soldiers of the United States in the late sanguinary war, and that their services were highly appreciated. Perhaps there is no harm in recalling this that we may not be unjust in merely striving to be witty in the very laudable purpose of giving a last kick to the monarchical institutions of the old world."

THE passage of the bill termed the "Omnibus Railroad bill" is hailed with satisfaction all over the State. The policy of exchanging certain bonds in the State Treasury to encourage improvement, the security being preserved, has become the settled one of the State, and it would seem a difficult matter to devise a better one. The more closely it is scanned and its practical operation observed, the more feasible does it appear—indeed, nothing amounting to a solid objection has come to our knowledge. In no other way is it probable the road up the Monongahela, connecting Pittsburgh with the net work of railroads leading to the Atlantic and the Gulf, be secured in so short a time, or perhaps at all. We especially regret that the Allegheny delegation should not have been united in support of the measure. They took order as follows: For the bill, Representatives WALTON, TAYLOR and MILLAR. Against the bill, Senators GRAHAM and HOWARD, and Representatives HUMPHREYS, KERR and WHITE. We believe the constituents of our Senators and members are united almost to a man in favor of the bill, and the regret that Allegheny should have furnished so many negative votes seems to be universal.

THE *World* thinks that "if there is anything Governor HOFFMAN ought to covet, it is an opportunity to rectify the mistake he made in approving that piece of knavery" perpetrated by the New York Legislature last winter, in passing a law whereby GOULD, FISK & Co. are secured the perpetual possession of the Erie Railroad. There was just such a piece of "knavery" perpetrated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and we believe we are entitled to the credit or discredit of setting New York the example. Without undertaking to decide how this particular law has worked in this State, we urge that every citizen has an interest in seeing any law grounded in injustice and dangerous in its doctrine, wiped out. Unjustifiable means to attain an end desired for the best reasons should never be excused. New York is inclined to take the back track in the business. Governor HOFFMAN, it is said, is solicitous of having the opportunity of doing his share to have her. In the Legislature there is a strong feeling in favor of such a course, and it is not impossible that it will prevail. We wish we could say as much for Pennsylvania.

WRITERS in the New York *Tribune* are trying to settle the "truth of history" in regard to the battle of Nashville. It is very important that the "truth of history" in general, where there is any dispute, should be settled while witnesses are yet alive. But this is not the only piece of history the truth of which needs settling. We refer especially to SIMON CAMERON's expulsion from the LINCOLN Cabinet. Senator WILSON has been betrayed into giving weight to the story concocted to falsify history, that CAMERON went out gracefully and with all the honors; when facts accessible to all prove that Mr. LINCOLN summarily dismissed him from his Cabinet, but consented to permit Mr. CHASE to place a good face on matters by manufacturing the correspondence which was given to the public to relieve CAMERON from the odium which otherwise would have attached to his going. Just on this point history should not be falsified, and we call upon Senator WILSON to do his part in asserting its truth. We think we can assume that he is no longer ignorant or deceived concerning the facts relating to CAMERON's departure from the LINCOLN Cabinet.

THE Senate has very properly stricken out of the Appropriation Bill the "Coolie" clause relating to the Soldiers' Orphans. A number of changes have been made in the bill since it passed the House. The following are the important changes: From the item for the support of the Common Schools the increase made by the House of $250,000 has been struck out, leaving it as it was during the past year, $500,000. The appropriation to the Danville Hospital has been reduced from $150,000 to $100,000. Pensions and Gratuities have suffered to the extent of $25,000, leaving the figures at $100,000. All the appropriations to local charities have been stricken out. The Soldiers' Orphans' item has been left at $500,000, a reduction of $60,000. All the increase in salaries, including the Judges of the Court, have been cut off. The item for the payment of the interest on the public debt was deemed too high by $50,000. All the items for the maintenance of the inmates of the charitable institutions have been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

SEVERAL papers have given as many different reasons for the resignation of WAYNE MCVEIGH—SIMON CAMERON's son-in-law—as a Code Commissioner. We will venture to suggest one, and we think that when the truth comes out it will be found as good as any. It is this: Messrs. HALL and DERICKSON have been hard at work earning their money, and are nearly ready to report the result of their labors. MCVEIGH has usually pleaded illness when there has been a meeting of the Commissioners, though his friends have not regarded his complaint as decidedly dangerous; and it is supposed that he perceives in the result of his labors more reasons why he should resign than report progress. We hope that this guess does Mr. CAMERON's son-in-law no injustice.

UNDOUBTEDLY we live in an age of alarms. An alarm, they say, is *all' arme!* which means, to arms? Ever since the close of the war made it unnecessary to summon the citizens to take up material weapons with which to conquer peace or repel invasion, we have had a succession of appeals from well known prophets to take note of some present or approaching moral or political peril, and to prepare for its encounter. One may trust that, in these cries of warning, there is somewhat of habit, and that they are sometimes the result of the condition of extraordinary vigilance in which all minds were kept during the war. The latest of these alarms comes from the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, of Boston, who sees in our cities sources of danger and of disastrous change to our people and institutions. America is destined to be a land of cities. Into these cities will crowd more and more the talent and the wealth of the country. Even now, Mr. M. thinks, the cities dictate to the towns and villages. "Through their great daily newspapers they dictate in politics; through their pulpits, benevolent organizations, religious journals and publishing houses, they originate and express the moral convictions of the churches; through their markets, importers, banks, stock exchanges, they dictate financially to the country; through art, æsthetically; through architecture they shape the farmer's house, and even the influence of the city gardens, culinary and ornamental, is extended far and wide." We confess that in these facts we see no cause for anxiety or alarm. Civilization has always had its centers in cities, and in the multitude of ours, there will be safety. The changes in the common manners produced by their influence has hitherto been on the whole for the better. And we suppose that both liberty and religion will be as safe in the cities as in the rural districts.

JOURNALS devoted to the cause of popular education in this country used to contain very remarkable anecdotes illustrative of the hostility with which some heads of families in the rural districts regarded the establishment of common schools. HORACE MANN published a good many stories of this kind. But richer anecdotes than any ever collected by him could be furnished by the person who should investigate the history of the early intrduction of common schools in certain eastern counties of Pennsylvania. It seems that the agitation of the school question in England is developing the same spirit with which educational reformers had to contend among us. An English correspondent of the *Independent* says:

> At this advanced period of the nineteenth century it seems absurd to talk about there being among employers of labor a prejudice against education; but undoubtedly such a feeling exists. The other day I heard an inspector of schools tell of a farmer—a Liberal too—who "didn't see what use it was to teach agricultural laborers to read or write; although it perhaps might be useful if one of them was sent to town with a parcel." Perhaps, if this selfish fellow were banished to New England for a few years, he might return with ideas more worthy of a human creature. But farmers do not stand alone in their dislike of the school master. I know that one representative of the manufacturing interest in the House of Commons boasted that "he had told the foreman of his factory to give two shillings a week extra to any man in his employ who would *not* send his child to school."

WASHINGTON dispatches represent that Senators and Representatives sometimes oppose or favor a measure to punish the President for what he may have done or refused to do in making appointments. We are not surprised at this. It accords perfectly with things known to be true of Senators and Representatives; not all of them, however, we are glad to say. We were not prepared for the open confession that patronage constitutes the motive of Congressional action; many persons have, nevertheless, long believed it to be true. General GRANT has nothing to fear in the contest which gentlemen in Congress seem disposed to wage with him in this respect. If they have no higher appreciation of their position and duty the people will know how to deal with them. The report, which no doubt reflects the exact truth, will strengthen the President with the country, which, while it supports and confides in General GRANT, have a certain dread of the follies of Congress.

ON inquiry at the proper source, we learn that the Comptroller of the Currency is disposed to take notice of the fact that many national banks in this State have been violating the provisions of the national currency act by taking a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law. The United States Attorney is especially directed to proceed against one bank (not in this city) for a forfeiture of its chartered privileges. It would seem to be a very aggravated case, and is probably selected by the authorities at Washington as a test suit.

It may be well enough to state in this connection that the United States Attorney cannot *originate* any proceeding, and those persons who suppose that he has any such power are greatly in error. It is simply his duty to prosecute the cases returned to him by other Government officers. He is never responsible for the commencement of proceedings, either against individuals or corporations.

ON the 21st instant, the High Court will assemble for the trial of Prince PIERRE BUONAPARTE. This Court, we are informed, has been convoked only five times since its creation by the Constituent Assembly; namely, twice at Orleans in 1791 to judge the persons compromised by LOUIS XVI's attempt to escape from France, and then the ministers and others accused of corresponding secretly with the refugee princes at Coblentz; once at Vendome in the year IV of the Republic to try BABOUEF and his accomplices; once at Bourges in 1849 to judge the affair of the 15th of May, 1848, and finally at Versailles, during the same year, to try the affair of the 13th of June.

SENATOR CAMERON is making professions of friendship for CHASE for President. The sincerity of these professions is qualified by the fact that CHASE is expected to save CAMERON from the threatened exposure of the way he was expelled from the LINCOLN Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN dismissed CAMERON without a why or wherefore. CHASE was appealed to to save him from the deep disgrace, and through his agency a correspondence was manufactured making it appear that CAMERON resigned. But a perfect knowledge of the original letter is extant, and on it permanent history will rest, CAMERON's professions for CHASE and CHASE's efforts in return notwithstanding.

WORK has been suspended in several of the cigar factories of New York, in consequence of the reduction of wages, caused by the appreciation of paper money. A few days since the firm of Stratton, Schmitt & Storms, called some two hundred of their hands together and told them that they had heretofore been paying them war prices, and that the late changes in the corresponding values of gold and currency necessitated a reduction of one-quarter per cent. from the wages they had been paying. The men did not find fault, but told their employers that in accordance with the rules of the Union the proposition would have to be submitted to that organization. The Union met on Saturday and decided that the demand of the employers for a reduction could not be complied with. So the New York cigar makers have ceased work for the present.

THE recent forgery on Woodhull, Claflin & Co. has caused considerable gossip in New York, and it is really of some interest to know how this novel female firm will bear the vicissitudes that beset them. It is stated in the *World*, on the authority of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, that they at once drew a check for $19,000 on the Fourth National Bank against funds they had deposited there, but that on presentment payment was refused, the cashier remarking that they must first make good the amount represented by the forged checks. The ladies consulted their counsel, and then gave the bank the answer that the $19,000 check must be paid, or they would begin an action to compel the payment of it. This vigorous attack was too much for the bank officials, and the amount was handed over without a murmur.

A ST. PAUL letter says: The produce and grocery market is very lively here just now. The Northern Pacific are buying an immense quantity of these goods, and they are being transported by rail and sledges to the St. Louis river, where the line connects with the Superior road. Similar work is being done for the Company at Crow Wing, and depots of supplies will soon be established along the located line. The German loan of $50,000,000 will build the road through to its Pacific termination. There will be an immense demand for men with the opening of spring. But spring is far from its opening. Up to the first of the month the United States meteorological officer here reported thirty-five and a half inches of snow as having fallen during the winter. Since then this amount has been increased not less than six inches.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the practice of enlarging the powers of private corporations by the Legislature without regard to the public interest. In some instances charters under which subscriptions and benefits were obtained have been allowed so as to grossly pervert the original objects, and unwary subscribers to stock or grantors of lands, have been unable to recognize the charter, upon the terms of which they paid their money or conveyed their lands or other property. In the end they find the original design of the charter entirely subverted, their lands and franchises mortgaged, to raise money for speculative purposes, against their will, out of which the conspirators make money, but which sinks the property of the victimized stockholders in ruin.

THERE are five claimants before Congress to the ownership of the Hot Springs of Arkansas. The State courts have for years heard different suits in reference to the right of occupancy, but have never yet decided that either claimant was entitled to the property. Different Secretaries of the Interior and Attorneys General since 1832 have decided that the Springs are the property of the Government, but their decisions do not seem to have had any weight in the settlement of the question.

Paying Gold in Accordance with the Legal Tender Decision.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that some of the large corporations having bonds made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, are reconsidering the conclusion hastily come to, to disregard the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay only in currency, with the condition to make such currency payment at the end of a year (should the judgment of the Court not be reversed within the time) equal to coin on the 1st day of March, instant, which was 115⅝ per cent. The old Lehigh Coal Company the *Ledger* cites as one of the companies that has changed its mind. It had an old loan of $125,000 mature on the first of March, and at first concluded to pay as above stated—currency now, to be made equal to coin at the end of the year. Some $40,000 of bonds were settled in this way. But on Tuesday the Board of Managers passed a resolution directing the President of the Company to pay in coin, in accordance with the decision of the Court; so that every claim on account of the old 1870 loan, principal and interest, is now paid in gold as presented. The *Ledger* in noting this fact says:

> This is respectful to the Court and creditable to the company. It is, too, the conclusion we feel sure that all companies, as well as individuals, indebted on all obligations coming within the decision of the Court, will have to submit to. We have not heard one intelligent lawyer, one whose opinion is worth a fig, that has questioned the correctness of the judgment or who has pretended that it would or could be set aside; and regret, for the sake of honesty and loyalty, that any respectable newspaper has permitted its columns to be used in extenuation of an opposition to the inevitable result.

The Steamer City of Boston.

The fate of the City of Boston still remains unsolved, no further tidings of her having yet been received. The false report of her safe arrival at Queenstown, it appears, was originated on the London Stock Exchange, and considerable indignation has been expressed in London, as well as in this country, at the perpetration of this cruel hoax. It is mentioned as a curious instance of want of English journalistic enterprise that the London *Times* published the canard uncorrected twelve hours after the truth had been generally known. Insurance underwriters in London have again reduced the premium on the missing ship, while advancing that on the Samaria, and in the House of Commons Mr. Lefevre, on behalf of the managers of the Inman line, denied that the steamer was overladen, and asserted their belief that she is still afloat. Great excitement and distress exists in Halifax over the supposed disaster, and during the present suspense business is almost at a standstill.

THE New York *World*, in noticing the recent celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which by the way, was perhaps the most enthusiastically observed throughout the United States of any preceding similar celebration, within our recollection, makes the rather ungracious suggestion, that perhaps after all, St. Patrick was only a myth, and expresses the opinion that "the evidence is certainly in favor of such a theory." The editor says that "St. Patrick was never heard of until a thousand years after the date of his supposed birth, and we know absolutely nothing of his history—unless we are willing to accept the common story of his navigating the sea in extempore boats, somewhat more unseaworthy than the light draught monitors, and with his successful campaign with the Irish reptiles of the period. On the other hand there is considerable plausibility in the theory that 'Patrick' is merely a corruption of the word 'patrician,' and that the legend symbolizes the introduction of civilization into Britain and Ireland by the Roman patrician generals." What then becomes of the many supposed accurate biographies of St. Patrick contained in all the Encyclopedias? We doubt whether this summary obliteration of Ireland's tutelar Saint will be quite acceptable to that class of citizens who are numerously identified with the *World's* political faith, and who would not, in our opinion, wish to have their long cherished traditions thus ruthlessly swept away. The *World*, however, as though appreciating this view of the case, cajolingly adds:

> However this may be, the warmth and enthusiasm with which our Irish fellow-citizens celebrated the day is very creditable to them. The men who cling so ardently to their national faith and their national legends are the very material from which to make earnest and loyal American citizens.

TONS upon tons of public documents that no one will pay postage upon are printed by the Government every year, and franked over the length and breadth of the land; but whenever one is compiled or prepared by any Government official that is found to have any value the copy, which is Government property, somehow finds its way into the hands of a private publisher, where it is copyrighted and sold at an exorbitant price. A compilation of the tariff duties, a digest of the revenue laws, and a distillers' form book—all prepared by Government officials, and therefore public property—have been copyrighted in this way, and are sold at extortionate prices. For books of this description that could be sold at fifty cents, three dollars is exacted. This is all wrong, and the remedy should be promptly applied. It should be understood that public documents are public property. No one has a right to copyright a line of them. They may be printed at will by whoever pleases.

Great Rush.
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE compositions of Mozart have hitherto been considered, by musical critics, as eminently classic, but the recent introduction of the "Marriage of Figaro," by the Parepa Rosa troupe, has given rise to comments, which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as quite heterodox. Yet, it cannot be denied that at the time Mozart wrote, the lyric drama and the resources of instrumentation were undeveloped, and music, like other arts, has made rapid strides of advancement. The performance of Figaro, though well received in Boston, has not been appreciated in New York by the critics. The *World's* musical writer says that "sweet melodies will not make an opera," and adds irreverently that though "Mozart was a very nice old gentleman (the Parepa troupe reminds us that he wore a cocked hat and red pelisse), and did some capital things in his time and generation, not the least of which was to write several immortal melodies, but that does not seem to be a sufficient reason for the revival of his operas."

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE Philadelphia *North American* favors the consolidation of several small business firms into large ones as one of the most successful means of retaining and extending business. Each concern entering into a consolidation would bring with it capital, credit, trade, experience and enterprise; and the whole would make an agency and an influence that could not fail to be felt far and near. It is maintained that the field at the West is not sufficiently developed to warrant any western city in keeping such stocks as the seaboard importers must of necessity. If this opinion should happen to meet the great eye of Chicago we may expect a scene. The *American* concludes that consolidation of small firms into great ones will do more to cheapen the cost of managing commercial business than anything else that can be tried. For this proceeds upon exactly the same principle as railway consolidation; and if one great company can manage a long line of railroad better and cheaper than the half dozen companies owning the links of which it is composed, so can one large firm manage more cheaply a volume of trade that if divided among a dozen small houses would eat itself up in charges of all kinds.

Genuine
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE reforms in the French electoral law proposed by M. Ollivier, will give to the country a proper representation of all parties in the Legislature. The law provides that France shall be divided into electoral circumscriptions, containing about 35,000 voters; but heretofore the Government has been in the habit of arbitrarily rearranging the districts so as to secure majorities for its supporters. This system ("Gerrymandering") prevails to a moderate extent in the United States; but as the redistricting only occurs at fixed intervals, the evils are not so great as if, previous to every election, the executive were to shift the precincts so as to secure the election of official candidates. The new electoral law will return to the correct principle, and divide the departments into electoral districts, without regard to the political predilections of the voters.

Howe
Sewing Machine. tf*

FROM no Southern State do we hear so cheering tidings as Texas. A late letter dated at Houston says the winter has been all that could be desired. It is thought with a continuation of the present favorable weather the value of the crops of every variety for 1870 may reach one hundred millions of dollars. The immigration of 1869 is estimated at about a quarter of a million. The prospect is that it will be much larger the current year. The Chinese, we are glad to learn, are coming in large numbers. Those already there are much pleased, and are writing encouraging letters about Texas to their friends in China. There is great increase in German immigration. Money to load is advertised in the papers, and the State Treasury has a surplus. Free schools are growing in favor, and school books are in request. Not for many years has there been so much prosperity or so good a prospect.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THERE is some inconsistency after all in the course of British publishers who, while they clamor for an international copyright law and complain that the works of English authors, are pirated and published without compensation awarded to the authors, nevertheless, use the works of American authors, such as Longfellow, Motley, &c., in the same manner and without stint. The Court of Sessions in Edinburgh has recently laid a perpetual injunction on the sale of American editions of Tennyson's poems in Scotland, and an American contemporary portentously asks, whether the Court referred to has issued a similar injunction against the sale of the works of American writers published in Great Britain.

Lincoln Sells
Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE oft repeated story of the sea serpent, is again revived. Captain Slocum, of the schooner Saladin, reports from Jacmel that on the 10th instant he came up with a monster which appeared to be a species of whale, apparently sixty feet long. It also had two feet, or fins like a sea turtle, of a light substance, and sat very light on the water; twenty-four feet across the back, which was oval shaped; had ridges running from its head to tail, each ridge being two inches in depth and four inches apart; and white back and brown sides, and was going east at the rate of about two knots an hour. "Very likely a whale!"

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather
Of early spring, C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TThs*

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In order that all our new subscribers to the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL may share alike in the inducements we offer, we have made arrangements to furnish each single subscriber, at two dollars a year, with a valuable picture. The COMMERCIAL alone is fully worth the subscription price, but we are persuaded to offer this extra inducement in order that our circulation may be more rapidly extended. We have been at great cost in procuring these pictures, and the subscription price of our Weekly will scarcely cover the outlay. Every new subscriber, therefore, commencing December 1st, 1869, who sends us two dollars, will receive one of the following six pictures, the subscriber taking his choice:

I.---THE STRAW YARD.

The Straw Yard is copied from J. F. Herring's celebrated painting. It is a picture that interests at the first glance. Herring's animals are drawn from the human point of action; his brutes have not inaptly been termed "four legged humanity." The Straw Yard is one of his best efforts, felicitous in composition, lively in details, displaying an appreciation of nature seldom found in the treatment of kindred subjects. Standing stolidly, with fetlocks partially covered with draggled, damp straw, munching carelessly at the straw lying before them in the open bin, and occupying a central position are two horses, whose very attitude suggests repose. The snow weighted limb extending over them has sheltered them from the sun's rays in the hot August days. The fowl darting in and out between the horses hoofs in quest of a chance grain or grub, like the swine at their heels, are equally indifferent to danger. Association; familiarity in this case breeds contempt. The ducks turn their bills under their wings in calm security; the pigs bury their snouts deep under the dank straw in their eagerness to secure the vegetables flung down for their special benefit, attracting by their selfish grunts those of their family in the distance, which are no ways slow in responding to the signal of a common conflict. In the distance a group of horses seek the shelter of a shed, from under which they contemplate the scene complacently, snuffing the frosty air and varying the monotony of the winter day by fondling each other. The lithograph is 21x26 inches, and is equally suitable for the drawing-room or library.

II.---SHEARING TIME.

The conception of this picture is so simple as to appeal at once to the sympathies of the beholder. Its perspective, like its principal figures, is true to nature. "Shearing Time" is copied from one of the ablest paintings produced by A. Berendsen, a famous artist. "Shearing Time" represents the real poetry of lowly life. The expression of the half shorn ram lying between the shearers is almost human. The expression and attitude of the shearer, as with pipe in his mouth he directs the attention of his faithful shepherd dog to the disposition of the next subject to evade the trying ordeal, is a study in itself. If the dog permits the sheep to stray after such a look as that cast upon him by his master, he cannot plead ignorance of his master's will, betrayed in every lineament of his stern countenance. The highlands in the slumbrous distance, the friendly offices of the lass at the gate, the occupation of the figures in the foreground, all go to make up a picture reminding the observer of a sweet melody, or a pensive poem. Size, 21x26 inches. A mate for the preceding picture.

III.--HALT IN THE WOOD.

Copied from F. Gauermann, whose works display a technical strength, an imagination competent to high creative art, and a knowledge of naturalistic truth which has placed him in the front rank of modern painters. The "Halt in the Wood" is full of ease, grace and vitality. Its personages are true to nature. The thirsty hunter quaffing leisurely from the limpid stream can well afford to halt in the shade, leaving his gamekeepers to look after the horses laden with the fruits of the chase. The tired steeds in their turn accept the respite thankfully, while the gamekeepers, now that the excitement of the hunt is over, contemplate with pardonable pride the antlers of the deer, which are the crowning trophies of the day, commenting between the whiffs of their pipes upon the conduct of the dogs, and their good fortune. The figures are picturesquely grouped, exhibiting the grace and freedom of action common to the life of a sportsman. A picture to please the multitude, with special charms for lovers of the chase. Size 21 by 26 inches.

IV.--GAMEKEEPERS' RETURN.

This is also copied from F. Gauermann. Like the preceding picture, "The Gamekeeper's Return" displays the ready and quick hand of a master. Full of spirit, singularly clear, broad and effective in style, it displays a delicacy of refinement in execution and sentiment seldom equalled. In his *genre*, or home paintings, Gauermann appears to be as much at home as in the difficult task of depicting the passions and sentiment of animal life. We say "home" painting, because "The Gamekeeper's Return" awakens all those sentiments, feelings and ideas which have their origin and growth under the family roof, and in social training. The Gamekeeper is the central figure. Ere he lays his gun out of his hand, he directs his wife's attention to the game beneath which the table beside him fairly groans. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, quails, each in turn are held up to the admiring gaze of his wife, who in her eagerness to pass upon the merits of the same, pauses in her domestic occupation, extending a critical hand. The gamekeeper's son flings the weight of game from his shoulders; the antlers of the dead deer stretch across the floor, and a setter, in his eagerness to quench his thirst, laps from a dish in a corner. Men and dogs are privileged characters; the fruits of the chase absorbs the attention of the tidy housekeeper. Size 21x26 inches, a companion-piece to the preceding picture.

V.--FIRST LESSON IN NAVIGATION.

There is something in life on the sea that fascinates old and young. Even those who recoil from the adventuresome life of those who "go down to the sea" in great ships, display a fondness for the less venturesome attempts of coast life. A sail with a spanking breeze, under safe guidance, has charms which few can resist. This charm the artist conveys in a peculiarly happy manner in the First Lesson in Navigation. There is just enough "cap" on the waves to indicate a breeze. The old fisherman, seated at the boat's side, takes a turn in his line and casts a watchful glance over his shoulder upon the young navigator, who, with bare head, and shielded from the wind and spray by his father's cape, keeps the small craft in her course, employing both hands, and preserving the grave countenance which becomes great responsibilities. The elder brother, bare headed, bare footed and coatless, sits on the other side of the craft, intent upon the line, absorbed in the sport. The boat is already half filled with the fish, but the young navigator will not relinquish his responsible position until the vessel's head is turned homewards. "The First Lesson in Navigation" is one of the finest conceptions conceived by an artist. A picture to dwell on, appealing as it does to our finer sympathies. Size 21x26 inches.

VI.---WEGIHNG THE DEER.

This is pronounced one of the best of Gauermann's successful genre pictures. Although there are seven full length figures in the picture, they are grouped in such a skilful manner as to afford ample scope for the elaboration of the details which are necessary to all masterpieces. The picture represents the interior of a farmhouse in the Highlands of Scotland. The hunt is over, and the inmates gather round to examine the game. A female domestic scrutinizes the fish basket. Two does lie across each other on the floor; a hunter blocks up the doorway with a buck on his shoulder, while a large buck lies on the scales which hang pendent from the ceiling. A group of four are interested in the turn of the scales, for the big buck has been the subject of much discussion. The decision of the head huntsman is final, however, for it is attested by the scales. Stag hounds, dead fowl, and the trophies of former hunts hanging on the walls go to make up one of the most effective pictures presented to the public. "Weighing the Deer" has been the subject of the highest encomiums from celebrated artists and art critics. It is a picture calculated to adorn a palace, or to light up the humblest home. Any one of the above pictures is worth a year's subscription to the COMMERCIAL. Size 21x26 inches.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Langor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies effected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

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The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. TThs*

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Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite, And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TThs*

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The Hand Machine will Sow 50 Acres of Wheat in 10 hours.
It has taken more First Premiums at State Fairs during Fall of 1869 than any other Machine of any name or nature. No Farmer can afford to be without one of these Machines.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES N. KEAN, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscribers by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims will present them duly authenticated to
ANN E. KEAN,
EMILY R. KEAN,
Executrixes, No. 32 Colwell street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE—THE Stock, Fixtures, Lease and Good Will of a first-class Country Store, situated nine miles from the city, in which a good business is being done. For particulars inquire at No. 87 Market street.